

Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



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Annual Report
on the
Health,
Sanitary Condition, &c.
OF THE BOROUGH,
For the Year 1925,
by
F. G. CALEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
together with the
Report of the Public Analyst.

Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



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REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1925.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.*

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1925.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Area	9,199 acres
Population in 1925	344,370
No. of inhabited houses in 1921	62,540
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1921	80,526
Rateable value in 1925	£2,404,442
Estimated produce of a penny rate	£9,763

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

At the Census in 1921 Wandsworth was the second largest Borough in London as regards population, but the Registrar-General has estimated the population in 1925 as 340,900, which is higher than any of the other boroughs.

As regards area, Wandsworth is larger than any of the other boroughs—the acreage being 9,199 compared with Woolwich, which is 8,986 acres.

The population is a very varied one. Parts of the Borough consist of high class residential districts, and there are several large working and labouring districts.

Jan 29 dir. of. H.S., 1927 cont.

Wandsworth is fortunate in possessing many open spaces, and several parks in the County of Surrey adjoin those in this Borough. The approximate area of the parks and open spaces is 1,130 acres, and this area is largely increased by Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park which are partly within and partly outside the Borough.

Social Conditions.

At the Census 1921, the total population was 328,307, and of these, 147,229 were males and 181,078 were females. At the Census 1911, the population was 311,360 of whom 140,728 were males and 170,632 were females.

Of the 147,229 males at the Census 1921, 31,781 were under 12 years of age, 98,157 were engaged in enumerated occupations, and 17,291 were retired or not engaged in any occupation.

Of 181,078 females enumerated at the Census 1921, 31,485 were under 12 years of age, 52,029 were engaged in various occupations and 97,564 were unoccupied.

The commonest occupations for males were commercial and finance, transport and communication, clerical and draughtsmen, metal workers, professional men and those engaged in public administration.

The commonest occupations for females were domestic service, laundry works and clerical occupations.

The percentage of occupied females was increased from 27 per cent. in 1911 to 29 per cent. in 1921.

There is no particular occupation carried on in this Borough which affects public health.

Amount of Poor Law Relief.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians has kindly given me the following information with reference to the above for the year ended 31st December, 1925 :—

(1.)	No. of admissions to the Poor Law Institutions	3,757
(2.)	No. of medical orders given	2,947

(3.) Average No. of persons in receipt of outdoor relief	2,967
(4.) Amount of outdoor relief given ..	£54,094

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births :—

Males ..	2,477	Legitimate ..	4,736
Females ..	2,404	Illegitimate ..	145
Total Births ..	4,881	Birth-rate	14·17

Deaths :—

Total Deaths ..	3,557	Death-rate	10·32
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No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis	9
From other causes	9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate	248
Illegitimate	10
Total	258

Infantile mortality	52
-----------------------------	----

Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

No.	314	Rate	·91
Total deaths from Measles .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1
Total deaths from Whooping Cough .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	37
Total deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ..		..	26

Population.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated to be 344,370, and all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure. The corresponding figure for the year 1924 was 341,234.

Table I. shows the population of each sub-district, based on the above estimation, compared with the Census population.

TABLE I.

Sub-District.	Census Population 1921	Population estimated to middle of 1925
Clapham	60,540	62,672
Putney	28,558	31,379
Balham	50,888	53,444
Streatham	52,607	56,294
Tooting	40,135	40,235
Wandsworth	95,579	100,346
Whole Borough	328,307	344,370

Births.

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 4,386, including 416 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 911 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 4,881, compared with 4,974 in 1924.

In Table II. is shown the number of births, males and females, the birth-rate, and the rate of natural increase, for each sub-district, and for the whole Borough.

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	No. of Births.			Rates.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate	Rate of natural increase.
Clapham ..	494	425	919	14.66	4.09
Putney ..	208	211	419	13.35	2.62
Balham ..	433	420	853	15.95	4.86
Streatham ..	334	370	704	12.50	2.00
Tooting ..	280	253	533	13.24	3.48
Wandsworth ..	728	725	1453	14.47	4.75
Whole Borough..	2477	2404	4881	14.17	3.85

The birth-rate was 14·17 per 1,000, compared with 14·57 for 1924, and 17·20 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1925 was 18·0, and for England and Wales 18·3.

221 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 75 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 70 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough, making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 145. 27 of these belonged to Clapham, 16 to Putney, 26 to Balham, 23 to Streatham, 21 to Tooting, and 32 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 2·96.

The illegitimate births in nursing homes have again been allocated to the home addresses of the mothers.

Notification of Births Act.

The following Table shows the number of births notified in each sub-district and in the whole Borough, the persons by whom notified, and the number born dead.

TABLE III.

Sub-District.	Total births regis- tered.	Total No. of births notified.	NOTIFIED BY :				No. born dead.
			Medical Atten- dant.	Parent	Mid- wife.	Other person.	
Clapham ..	919	720	211	228	271	10	8
Putney ..	419	358	138	43	176	1	8
Balham ..	853	833	188	98	530	17	18
Streatham ..	704	692	256	159	189	88	13
Tooting ..	533	422	51	73	288	10	8
Wandsworth ..	1453	1135	238	310	533	54	23
Whole Borough	4881	4160	1082	911	1987	180	78

Deaths.

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 3,074, but 906 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,389 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 3,557, of whom 1,644 were males and 1,913 females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 10·32, compared with 11·03 in 1924.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1925 was 11·7, for England and Wales, 12·2, in the 105 County Boroughs and great Towns 12·2, and in the 157 smaller Towns, 11·2.

Table IV. shows the total number of corrected deaths and the death-rates for each sub-district and for the whole Borough.

TABLE IV.

Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths.			Corrected Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham	314	349	663	10·57
Putney	152	185	337	10·73
Balham	253	340	593	11·09
Streatham	260	335	595	10·50
Tooting	189	204	393	9·76
Wandsworth	476	500	976	9·72
Whole Borough	1644	1913	3557	10·32

Table V. is the general mortality Table for the whole Borough, and shows the corrected number of deaths from each cause divided into sexes, age groups and sub-districts, together with those occurring in Institutions.

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole district at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).							
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Enteric Fever	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	9	5	4	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	8
Whooping Cough	37	21	16	12	16	7	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	5	5	17	13
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	27	12	15	...	...	10	16	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	3	5	12	27
Influenza	111	44	67	1	1	3	4	6	13	28	55	17	6	21	24	13	30	19
Erysipelas	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	2	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	3
Other Epidemic Diseases	11	6	5	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	4	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	254	131	123	...	...	...	5	62	114	64	9	45	20	41	29	38	81	149
Tuberculous Meningitis	29	16	13	4	3	6	13	2	1	...	...	3	2	7	2	3	12	21
Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	27	12	15	1	1	1	1	9	3	7	4	5	4	7	5	1	5	20
Other Infective Diseases	17	6	11	2	...	1	...	1	4	6	3	4	2	1	2	3	5	13
Cancer, Malignant Disease	460	182	278	1	...	...	1	2	37	206	213	81	45	89	81	53	111	213
Rheumatic Fever	17	8	9	...	...	...	5	6	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	1	5	5
Diabetes	24	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	13	3	2	2	7	5	5	5
Other General Diseases	57	19	38	...	1	2	...	5	11	19	19	15	2	11	7	5	17	24
Alcoholism	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meningitis	12	7	5	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	2	1	4	3	2	...	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	183	72	111	1	...	...	...	2	4	44	132	35	14	38	30	18	48	58
Convulsions	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	116	58	58	...	...	4	5	6	24	40	37	17	13	23	24	10	29	72
Organic Diseases of Heart	500	223	277	...	...	1	3	6	19	112	359	98	46	78	90	52	136	236
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	150	87	93	2	...	1	2	3	17	52	103	32	28	35	39	7	39	59
Bronchitis	315	132	183	12	2	2	...	...	7	61	231	72	28	62	42	26	85	52
Broncho-Pneumonia	83	37	46	25	12	8	5	3	6	9	15	16	6	11	13	14	23	40
Lobar Pneumonia	41	27	14	3	...	...	2	2	9	13	12	13	2	2	8	4	12	8
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	57	44	13	4	1	2	1	2	9	25	13	9	8	7	10	9	14	20
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	38	22	16	1	...	...	2	1	4	10	20	5	4	4	6	7	12	17
Ulcer of Stomach	14	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	4	2	4	2	1	1	4	10
Diarrhœa	11	6	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	6
Enteritis	23	13	10	14	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	8	3	2	2	3	5	10
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	32	17	15	...	1	2	5	4	3	10	7	5	4	4	5	2	12	29
Obstruction of Intestines	25	12	13	3	...	...	1	...	3	6	12	7	1	3	5	1	8	16
Cirrhosis of Liver	12	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	7
Other Diseases of Liver	27	6	21	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	15	6	...	3	8	1	9	17
Other Diseases of Digestive System	49	29	20	2	...	3	2	2	11	18	11	9	7	3	8	7	15	29
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	138	69	69	...	...	...	5	3	11	47	72	16	15	18	30	15	44	78
Other Diseases of Urinary System	49	39	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	32	9	5	5	9	5	16	38
Diseases of Generative System	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	10
Puerperal Fever	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	8
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	8
Premature Birth	69	38	81	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	7	10	7	24	25
Congenital Debility and Malformation	64	45	19	57	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	18	5	8	5	11	17	35
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	21	11	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	2	3	6	8
Old Age	196	63	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	34	18	40	27	24	53	45
Deaths from Accident	94	58	36	3	4	4	9	9	19	15	31	20	7	13	15	12	27	83
Deaths from Suicide	40	24	16	...	...	...	2	2	12	18	6	4	4	6	11	6	9	21
Other Violent Deaths	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2
Other Defined Diseases	16	7	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	10	4	4	3	3	1	1	10
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	...	1	4	1	2	1
All causes	3557	1644	1913	258	50	63	108	147	387	888	1656	663	337	593	595	393	976	1601

Table VI. gives a comparative statement of the birth and death-rates in the Borough for the past 10 years, together with the same rates for London and England and Wales.

TABLE VI.

	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Wands- worth.	London.	England and Wales.	Wands- worth.	London.	England and Wales.
1915	19.25	25.5	21.8	12.63	16.1	14.8
1916	20.09	21.5	20.9	11.80	14.7	14.4
1917	14.72	17.9	17.8	12.69	15.7	14.4
1918	14.29	16.1	17.7	15.07	18.9	17.6
1919	16.40	18.3	18.5	11.31	13.4	13.8
1920	21.03	26.3	25.4	10.36	12.4	12.4
1921	18.80	22.3	22.4	10.83	12.4	12.1
1922	16.68	21.0	20.6	11.24	13.4	12.9
1923	16.20	20.2	19.7	10.09	11.2	11.6
1924	14.57	18.7	18.8	11.03	12.1	12.2
Average 10 years ..	17.20	20.7	20.3	11.70	14.0	13.6
1925	14.17	18.0	18.3	10.32	11.7	12.2

The total number of deaths which occurred in Institutions inside the Borough was 1,118, but 906 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 1,601 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 212 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,389 in Institutions outside the Borough.

The following is a list of the Institutions outside the Borough in which deaths of Borough residents occurred :—

<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
POOR LAW HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES :—		OTHER HOSPITALS— <i>contd.</i> :—	
Wandsworth Union Infir- maries	797	St. George's Hospital ..	16
Horton Mental Hospital ..	15	St. Luke's Hospital ..	11
Lambeth Institution ..	6	St. Thomas's Hospital ..	56
Long Grove Mental Hospital	28	University College Hospital	6
Other Mental Institutions ..	36	Victoria Hospital	15
Other Poor Law Institutions	18	Westminster Hospital ..	6
		South-Western Hospital ..	11
OTHER HOSPITALS :—		OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC. :—	
Belgrave Hospital	14	Other Institutions	109
Bolingbroke Hospital ..	13	Other Places not Public In- stitutions	73
Brompton Hospital	8	On Street	16
Cancer Hospital	8	River Thames	10
Charing Cross Hospital ..	14	Private Nursing Homes ..	28
Collindale Hospital	12		—
Guy's Hospital	14		1389
Infants' Hospital	9	Institutions inside the Borough	212
King's College Hospital ..	13		—
Middlesex Hospital	7		1601
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	11		—
St. Columba's Hospital ..	9		—

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year was 258 :—50 in Clapham, 27 in Putney, 33 in Balham, 30 in Streatham, 35 in Tooting, and 83 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 4,881, the Infantile Mortality rate was 52 per 1,000 births.

The Infantile Mortality rate was the same as in 1923, and these two years are the lowest recorded.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 248 to 4,736 births—a mortality of 52 per 1,000 births, while the number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 10 to 145 births—a mortality of 68 per 1,000 births.

Table VII. gives the corrected number of deaths, and the cause of death, at various periods up to one year of age.

TABLE VII.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes :—										
Certified	92	12	14	6	124	44	36	23	31	258
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	12
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis(notTuberculous)	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	3	32
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	1	6	7	7	11	9
Diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	2	14
Enteritis	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	2	2	2
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Syphilis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Malformations	6	3	2	—	11	9	3	1	1	25
Premature Birth	55	—	7	3	65	3	1	—	—	69
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	6	4	1	—	11	5	9	2	1	28
Other Causes	9	2	1	1	13	5	3	2	2	25
Totals	92	12	14	6	124	44	36	23	31	258

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 4736 ; illegitimate, 145.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 248 ; illegitimate infants, 10.

Table VIII. gives the corrected number of deaths, and the cause of death, during the past five years, compared with the quinquennial average and the year 1925.

TABLE VIII.

Cause of Death.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Average 1920-1924	1925
All Causes :—							
Certified	461	415	337	287	286	357	258
Uncertified	1	3	2	1	1	1.6	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	11	1	19	1	12	8.8	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	—	—	.4	—
Whooping Cough	8	15	14	14	11	12.4	12
Diphtheria and Croup	—	4	2	1	—	1.4	—
Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	1	1.2	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1	6	—	1	2.0	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1	—	3	—	1.2	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	4	1	4	4	2.6	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	4	6	5	3	1	3.8	4
Convulsions	22	12	18	9	12	14.6	3
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	44	23	21	20	21	25.8	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	47	53	45	32	40	43.4	32
Diarrhœa	12	45	4	10	7	15.6	9
Enteritis	38	36	15	36	12	27.4	14
Gastritis	8	7	4	6	5	6.0	2
Syphilis	6	7	4	3	5	5.0	2
Rickets	1	—	—	—	1	.4	—
Suffocation, overlaying	3	2	2	1	1	1.8	1
Injury at Birth	8	13	4	3	1	5.8	5
Atelectasis	6	8	7	10	12	8.6	10
Congenital Malformations	19	23	23	14	26	21.9	25
Premature Birth	112	73	78	55	64	72.4	69
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	72	51	39	41	24	45.4	28
Other Causes	35	32	25	21	26	27.8	25
Totals	462	418	339	288	287	358.0	258

Table IX. gives the comparative figures of infantile mortality for the last ten years for the whole of the Borough, and for each of the five Parishes.

TABLE IX.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1915	92	78	76		104	104	92
1916	70	74	66		109	92	78
1917	74	83	73		110	104	89
1918	107	97	71		99	90	89
1919	65	112	58		58	68	66
1920	63	69	60		69	65	64
1921	66	80	61		79	71	67
1922	63	37	56		81	61	60
1923	50	40	49	50	63	55	52
1924	46	56	58	55	62	63	57
Average for 10 years	69	72	62		83	77	71
1925	54	64	38	42	63	57	52
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1925 ..	50	27	33	30	35	83	258

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases was 586 :— 101 in Clapham, 47 in Putney, 96 in Balham, 82 in Streatham, 79 in Tooting, and 181 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1·70 per 1,000 :—1·61 in Clapham, 1·49 in Putney, 1·79 in Balham, 1·45 in Streatham, 1·96 in Tooting, and 1·80 in Wandsworth.

The rate is lower than in 1924 mainly owing to the decrease in the number of deaths from Measles.

The rate in 1918 was 5·37 ; in 1919, 2·50 ; in 1920, 1·96 ; in 1921, 2·26 ; in 1922, 2·28 ; in 1923, 1·61 ; and in 1924, 1·88.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhœa, was ·32 per 1,000, compared with ·94 in 1917 ; ·82 in 1918 ; ·42 in 1919 ; ·61 in 1920 ; ·70 in 1921 ; ·73 in 1922 ; ·39 in 1923 ; and ·47 in 1924. The rate was ·35 in Clapham, ·22 in Putney, ·24 in Balham, ·24 in Streatham, ·44 in Tooting, and ·38 in Wandsworth.

The death-rate from the above diseases is the lowest yet recorded for the Borough.

Table X. shows the deaths which occurred during the year from the notifiable and non-notifiable infective diseases, and in Table XI. is given the number of cases of the former diseases which were reported. In both these Tables the cases are arranged in age groups, and Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are not included as they are dealt with separately on pages 33 and 25 of this Report.

In Table XII. the cases of infective diseases are shown grouped according to the Sub-districts in which they occurred.

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	No. of DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE PERIODS.													
		Under 15	15 upwards	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	27	26	1	—	—	2	4	4	12	4	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever.. ..	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—
Puerperal Fever	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
Erysipelas.. ..	6	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Whooping Cough.. ..	37	36	1	12	16	2	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	5
Acute Primary	52	9	43	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	6	21	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	6	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	180	86	94	17	18	5	6	9	22	9	5	12	13	43	21
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.															
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	111	8	103	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	6	10	28	55
Diarrhoea	34	26	8	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Other (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	146	35	111	24	4	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	10	29	61
GRAND TOTAL	326	121	205	41	22	6	8	10	24	10	9	19	23	72	82

TABLE XI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	No. of CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE PERIODS.													
		Under 15	15 and upwards	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	695	563	132	4	12	39	42	52	267	147	40	78	9	5	—
Scarlet Fever	801	662	139	4	14	33	53	70	345	143	69	57	9	4	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever.. ..	52	16	36	—	1	1	4	1	3	6	6	15	7	8	—
Puerperal Fever	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas.. ..	118	14	104	1	2	—	—	1	6	4	5	15	21	38	25
Whooping Cough.. ..	2089	2056	33	165	196	215	242	340	846	52	5	14	9	2	3
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	84	12	72	—	2	2	—	1	3	4	9	16	18	18	11
Acute Primary	357	150	207	34	25	18	12	13	28	20	18	44	34	77	34
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	19	5	14	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	3	1	7	3
Malaria	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery.. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4240	3485	755	220	252	308	353	479	1502	381	162	249	109	159	76

TABLE XII.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases occurring.	Number admitted into Hos- pital.	Total Deaths.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	117	57	63	77	119	262	695	676	27
Scarlet Fever	114 ^a	45	164	73	200	205	801	731	9
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	3	4	2	37	1	5	52	46	5
Puerperal Fever	—	3	4	2	1	2	12	10	9
Erysipelas	19	5	10	15	12	57	118	27	6
Whooping Cough	300	188	261	271	281	788	2089	24	37
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	11	2	16	8	15	32	84	—	19
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	70	29	34	28	44	152	357	—	52
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	3	1	2	7	5	5
Polio-myelitis	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	3	1	6	4	19	12	11
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	639	335	558	516	681	1511	4240	1532	180
Tuberculosis—all forms	131	70	80	77	71	214	643	—	310
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	11	2	—	10	29	16	—
TOTAL	134	73	91	79	71	224	672	16	310
GRAND TOTAL	773	408	649	595	752	1735	4912	1548	490

TABLE XIII.

DISEASES.	CASES REPORTED 1920-1925.						
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Average for five years.	1925
Small-pox	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1104	1009	838	374	412	747	695
Scarlet Fever	1463	1978	1257	579	847	1225	801
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	24	32	22	24	14	23	52
Puerperal Fever	36	11	17	12	24	20	12
Erysipelas	173	121	108	101	111	123	118
Whooping Cough	1343	1201	1056	1229	1108	1187	2089
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	97	79	180	39	32	85	84
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	408	374	466	389	514	430	357
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	15	9	6	7	5	8	7
Polio-myelitis	—	7	4	18	16	9	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	18	17	6	6	32	16	19
Malaria	68	19	13	10	9	24	2
Dysentery	8	6	3	4	1	4	1
Trench Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	60	54	42	36	31	45	29
Measles	2554	450	1842	663	3418	1785	474
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	634	490	398	463	531	503	509
Tuberculosis—Other forms	156	147	145	134	161	149	134

The total number of cases, less Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 4,240, compared with 3,125 in 1924 and 2,792 in 1923. The increase, compared with 1924, is largely due to the increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough.

Small-pox.

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Vaccination.

No vaccination or re-vaccination was performed under the Public Health (Small-pox) Regulations during the year.

Table XIV. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians for the year 1924. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts, Streatham, Balham and Tooting being included under the heading of Streatham.

TABLE XIV.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1924.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Certificates of Conscientious objection.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly appraised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham ..	748	470	3	—	22	171	7	12	29	34
Putney ..	369	255	1	—	12	70	5	3	7	16
Streatham ..	2430	1291	5	—	100	667	16	155	72	124
Wandsworth ..	1198	765	6	—	49	272	14	10	43	39
TOTALS ..	4745	2781	15	—	183	1180	42	180	151	213

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was 58·5 :—in Clapham, 62·8; in Putney, 69·1, in Streatham, etc., 53·1, and in Wandsworth, 63·9.

Diphtheria.

695 cases occurred, compared with 412 in 1924. The number of deaths was 27, compared with 26 in 1924. The death-rate for 1925 was ·07 and the case mortality was 3·8 per cent.

The disease appeared to have been of a milder type than in 1924, when 26 deaths occurred among 412 cases. In 1922 there were 838 cases and 76 deaths, with a case mortality of 9·0 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 2·01 :—1·86 in Clapham, 1·82 in Putney, 1·17 in Balham, 1·36 in Streatham, 2·95 in Tooting, and 2·61 in Wandsworth.

Of the 695 cases, 676, or 97 per cent. were removed to hospital and no difficulty was experienced in having cases promptly removed.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of Bonneville Road, Larkhall Lane, New Road and New Park Road Schools, Clapham; All Saints' School, Putney Common; Fircroft Road, Oldridge Road and Smallwood Road Schools, Balham; Eardley Road, Immanuel, St. Andrew's, Colmer Road, St. Andrew's, Polworth Road and St. Leonard's Schools, Streatham; Ensham, Sellincourt Road, and Tooting Graveney Schools, Tooting; and Allfarthing Lane, Earlsfield, Eltringham Street, Magdalen Road, Riversdale, St. Faith's, St. Michael's, Waldron Road, Wandle and West Hill Schools, Wandsworth. Swabs were taken from the throats of some of the children examined.

As a result of this swabbing, 40 cases were found to be positive and 33 suspicious. All the cases were swabbed again and not re-admitted to school until a negative result was obtained. Every positive or suspicious case was visited and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

During the year 31 tubes of anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria.

91 of the cases occurred in institutions in the Borough. 36 occurred in the Fountain Mental Hospital. The first case occurred on the 19th January, and the last on the 10th December. 26 of the cases occurred in the months of April and May, and 30 of them were in three wards.

31 cases occurred in an orphanage in Clapham. Several visits were paid to this institution and swabs were taken of the children who had been in contact with actual cases.

14 cases occurred in another orphanage in Clapham and 10 in another institution.

Scarlet Fever.

801 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 847 in 1924 and 579 in 1923.

Nine cases died, compared with seven and three respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was $\cdot 02$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 02$ and $\cdot 008$. The case mortality was 1.12 per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population was 2.32 :—1.81 in Clapham ; 1.43 in Putney ; 3.06 in Balham ; 1.29 in Streatham ; 4.96 in Tooting, and 2.04 in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 731, or 91 per cent., were removed to hospital.

The outbreak which occurred at the Fountain Mental Hospital during 1924 referred to in last year's Report, continued during the first five months of the year. 50 cases occurred between the 1st January and 4th June, 1925, making a total of 145 cases during 1924 and 1925. 15 other cases occurred sporadically at the institution during the latter half of the year.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of eight schools during the year, and any suspected cases were at once excluded and the names and addresses forwarded to me for inquiry.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

28 cases of Scarlet Fever and 10 of Diphtheria occurred within one month of the return of a previous case from hospital.

Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever.

52 cases and five deaths of the above occurred.

The death rate was .01 per 1,000.

43 of the cases were true Enteric Fever and nine were Paratyphoid Fever.

32 of the true cases of Enteric Fever were reported during the months of October and November when a localised outbreak occurred in Streatham which involved a total of 34 cases (two of whom resided outside the Borough) and three deaths.

The cause of the outbreak was traced to the milk supply which became infected by a woman assisting in the milk business who was found to be a "carrier" of the disease, though herself in good health.

On the 19th October, two cases were notified to me from one household and on the 21st I was called in consultation to see three patients in another family who had been ill for some days. All three were found to be suffering from Typhoid Fever. Both these families obtained their milk supply from the same source.

About 12 gallons of milk were sold daily from this milk shop, and 49 houses were supplied by a round from the shop. The milk was served in bottles which were cleansed and filled on the premises. A small quantity of milk was also sold in the shop from a pan on the counter. The supply to the milkshop was obtained from another purveyor in the Borough who was supplied by nine different farms.

The business was conducted by the purveyor who was assisted in the shop by his wife, but at a later date I was told that a roundsman had been helping in the business and was sent home sick on the 15th October. I also discovered that the proprietor's wife had assisted with the filling of the bottles, especially when the roundsman was not at work.

Both the purveyor and his wife stated that they had been in good health for a long time and had had no illness recently. Three other persons then residing in the house who were not associated with the milk business, also gave a history of freedom from illness.

Examinations were made of the blood and excreta of all these persons and the organism of Typhoid Fever was found in the excreta of the purveyor's wife, though her blood examination was negative.

She was removed to hospital immediately and remained there for three months and during that time she was in apparent good health. Bacteriological examinations made in hospital confirmed those made here.

The source of infection of this woman was not ascertained, but it is possible that she may have been infected by a lodger in the premises above the milkshop who, six weeks previously, was ill for a fortnight—her illness being diagnosed subsequently as Typhoid Fever, but it is difficult to realise how this could have occurred without the woman herself becoming ill.

As it was possible that infected milk bottles had played a part in carrying infection, I made immediate arrangements for all the bottles and utensils to be disinfected daily at the Council's Disinfecting Station. Arrangements were made for the milkman's round to be carried out by the dairyman who supplied him with milk, and none of this milk was allowed to enter the infected premises before delivery to customers.

The milk roundsman mentioned above who was sent home sick on October 15th was diagnosed subsequently as a case of Typhoid Fever and was admitted to Mitcham Isolation Hospital. In all probability he was infected by the milk.

Enquiries were made in the districts from which the milk was obtained and I was informed that no cases of suspicious illness had occurred at any of the farms for a long time. Samples of this milk taken on delivery into the Borough were examined bacteriologically with negative results.

In order to get early knowledge and prompt removal of cases to hospital, I communicated on the 22nd October with the medical men practising in Streatham, and requested them to inform me immediately of any suspicious cases coming to their knowledge. Several cases of the disease were discovered in this way and I was able to get into touch with other families where indefinite

illness had occurred. I kept in close touch with the doctors of this district until the outbreak had ceased.

All the households supplied by this Purveyor were visited on several occasions, and a number of cases of illness were discovered in this way, several of them proving to be Typhoid Fever.

All the cases were true Typhoid Fever, and 21 out of the 49 households supplied by this particular milk round were attacked. Two of the patients resided out of the Borough—one of them being the roundsman already mentioned and the other a woman who worked in a shop next door to the milk premises, from which she was in the habit of obtaining milk.

A striking feature of the outbreak was that no men were affected, the eldest males being youths aged 16 and 17. 21 of the patients were women and 11 were children under 15 years of age.

Other incidents have occurred in connection with this outbreak in 1926, and will be reported in the Annual Report for that year.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 12 cases of Puerperal Fever and nine deaths. The death-rate was .02 per 1,000 and the case mortality 75 per cent.

10 of the 12 cases were removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.

118 cases were notified and six deaths occurred during the year, compared with 111 and five in 1924.

Whooping Cough.

37 deaths occurred during the year, while the number of cases notified was 2,089. The disease was of a milder type than in 1924, when 28 deaths occurred in 1,108 cases. The death-rate was .1 per 1,000.

24 of the cases were removed to hospital.

2,313 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health

Visitors to houses where cases of Whooping Cough occurred, and 269 premises were disinfected.

Influenza.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 111, compared with 139 in 1924 and 56 in 1923.

The death-rate was $\cdot 3$ per 1,000.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

84 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 357 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. 19 of the former and 52 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 181, compared with 233 in 1924, 189 in 1923, 236 in 1922, 241 in 1921, and 227 in 1920.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Seven cases of this disease occurred and five of them died. A further 12 deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Three cases occurred with no deaths.

Early in the year the Metropolitan Asylums Board provided accommodation at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, for the treatment of children suffering from Polio-myelitis in the later and more chronic stages of the disease. The arrangements were made through the London County Council to whom application has to be made for a case to be accommodated.

One child has been admitted for treatment under this scheme.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

19 cases of this disease occurred and 11 of them died. Several other cases were notified, but as they were found, after further investigation, to be suffering from some other disease, they are not included in these figures.

This is a decrease compared with 1924, when there were 32 cases with 14 deaths.

Malaria.

Two cases were notified, one male and one female.

Dysentery.

One case of Dysentery was notified from an Institution.

Trench Fever.

No cases occurred during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

29 cases were notified and the following Table shows the effect of the disease on the vision in 26 of the cases, according as to whether the cases were treated at hospital or at home.

Two removed to addresses outside the Borough and were then nearly well. One of the cases died from premature birth and Gastritis.

TABLE XV.

	Result of Treatment.			
	Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.
Treatment received :—				
In Hospital	9	—	—	1
At Hospital, Out-patient	10	—	—	—
At home	7	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	26	—	—	1

The 26 cases recovered without any impairment of vision.

Four of the cases were attended at birth by doctors, 14 by midwives, and 11 of the infants were born in maternity homes.

Measles and German Measles.

One death occurred from Measles, compared with 71 in 1924, 11 in 1923, and the death-rate per 1,000 of population was .002, compared with .2 in 1924, .03 in 1923, .21 in 1922, .012 in 1921, and .17 in 1920.

474 cases of Measles were reported during the year, compared with 3,418 in 1924 and 663 in 1923. 115 of the cases were under the age of five years, and 467 of them were under the age of 15 years.

21 of the cases were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals because the conditions in the homes were not suitable for treating them there.

321 of the 474 cases were reported by the Divisional Officers of the Educational Department or by the teachers of elementary schools, and 51 cases were notified by doctors, though the disease is no longer notifiable.

The number of cases reported is less than the number that occurred, as no reports are received as a rule from private schools in the Borough. Further, all children do not attend school, and cases occurring during vacations may not come to the knowledge of the school authorities.

295 cases of German Measles were also reported.

723 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Measles occurred, and 143 premises were disinfected.

Table XVI. shows the number of cases of infectious diseases which occurred in the individual elementary schools during the year.

TABLE XVI.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.										Totals.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.		
CLAPHAM.											
Aristotle Road	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	6	
Bonneville Road	17	—	7	69	53	12	16	2	23	199	
Cavendish Road	7	—	—	6	19	25	1	—	1	59	
Cavendish Road Special	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	6	
Christchurch	8	5	2	1	5	7	20	—	1	49	
Clapham Parochial, Old Town	4	2	—	—	7	3	16	—	—	32	
Haselrigge Road	6	1	3	—	35	11	35	—	6	97	
Larkhall Lane	2	8	24	10	7	6	12	1	16	86	
New Park Road	10	4	51	9	10	30	5	—	17	136	
New Road	2	2	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	10	
St. Andrew's Street	9	7	—	1	1	—	15	—	1	34	
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus Road	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Stonehouse Street	8	1	1	2	39	30	53	—	3	137	
Telferscot Road	9	3	4	3	71	60	6	2	9	167	
PUTNEY.											
All Saints'	3	22	1	—	12	2	58	1	1	100	
Hotham Road	4	5	13	13	22	44	152	4	9	266	
Huntingfield Road	5	—	5	—	12	22	63	5	—	112	
Parochial, Roehampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	
St. Mary's	1	2	1	—	1	5	6	—	—	16	
Upper Grade, Walker's Place	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Carried forward ..	101	65	113	114	299	260	486	15	88	1541	

TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	101	65	113	114	299	260	486	15	88	1541
BALHAM.										
Balham High Road ..	3	4	6	4	—	23	1	—	7	48
Broadwater Road ..	4	8	2	—	1	1	8	—	2	26
Fircroft Road ..	24	8	—	2	4	6	80	—	36	160
Hearnville Road ..	13	2	14	10	5	16	—	—	—	60
Holy Trinity, Balham ..	3	3	—	—	3	13	13	—	—	35
Nightingale Square R.C. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	12
Oldridge Road ..	9	1	8	7	30	9	6	—	38	108
St. Mary's ..	9	1	1	2	3	31	6	—	—	53
Smallwood Road ..	3	19	7	2	75	30	64	—	5	205
STREATHAM.										
Christchurch ..	—	—	2	3	—	—	7	1	—	13
Coventry Hall ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Eardley Road ..	3	12	1	12	22	27	95	—	11	183
Furzedown Demonstration ..	4	2	8	7	16	42	65	—	—	144
Hitherfield Road ..	5	—	—	1	3	6	20	—	3	38
Immanuel ..	2	8	5	6	10	2	11	—	1	45
Mitcham Lane ..	5	5	9	43	69	60	27	2	4	224
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ..	2	14	30	19	45	4	15	1	—	130
St. Andrew's, Polworth Road ..	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	16
St. Leonard's ..	6	—	—	4	6	1	8	—	—	25
Sunnyhill Road ..	3	—	13	9	48	18	1	—	2	94
Carried forward ..	208	160	219	245	643	549	922	19	197	3162

TABLE XVI.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	208	160	219	245	643	549	922	19	197	3162
TOOTING.										
Ensham	12	12	2	1	37	5	23	2	3	97
Fountain Road ..	6	2	1	1	19	10	5	—	—	44
Franciscan Road ..	29	5	10	10	13	14	58	1	18	158
Hillbrook Road ..	32	3	11	7	87	30	68	—	4	242
Sellincourt Road ..	13	18	2	3	50	34	57	—	36	213
Tooting Graveney ..	6	9	2	1	8	27	48	1	7	109
Undine Street, R.C. ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	21	—	1	26
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane ..	6	4	2	1	64	21	9	4	4	115
All Saints'	8	—	4	—	4	5	23	—	5	49
Brandlehow Road ..	2	3	2	—	18	40	67	1	1	134
Earlsfield	24	42	1	—	11	16	3	2	37	136
Elliott Central ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Eltringham Street ..	8	14	3	4	30	10	2	—	5	76
Frogmore Special ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Garratt Lane	3	3	1	—	60	21	23	1	3	115
Magdalen Road ..	5	9	2	—	1	15	—	—	1	33
Merton Road	7	3	1	1	9	13	23	—	1	58
Riversdale	7	3	1	1	72	38	10	1	1	134
St. Ann's	4	—	—	—	11	3	14	—	1	33
St. Faith's	4	11	3	—	19	14	27	—	1	79
St. Joseph's	2	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	22
St. Michael's	7	1	—	—	64	3	—	3	—	78
Southfields	5	1	1	—	1	7	51	—	4	70
Swaffield Road ..	10	14	—	1	35	19	26	—	6	105
Waldron Road ..	8	27	2	1	4	21	2	5	18	88
Wandle	3	16	1	—	7	8	11	—	9	55
Wandsworth Central ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Warple Way	—	8	11	1	6	—	2	—	1	29
West Hill	6	5	39	17	25	57	93	1	1	244
GRAND TOTAL	428	379	321	295	1318	991	1573	41	366	5712

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 34, compared with 30 in 1924, 61 in 1923, and 32 in 1922, and of these 23, or 67 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 19 in 1924. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 8·9 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Scabies.

The names of 38 school children who were suffering from Scabies were forwarded to me by the Medical Officer to the London County Council, and the homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspector. These children were being treated at the London County Council cleansing stations. In 14 cases where consent was obtained, disinfection of the bedding and clothing of the patient was carried out by the disinfecting staff.

In addition to the above, 20 other cases were reported to me. These cases were treated at the baths at the Council's disinfecting station with sulphurated potash baths, and in every case the disease was cured. The average number of baths given per case was three.

Other Infective Diseases.

17 deaths occurred, seven from Septicæmia, six from Syphilis, two from Tetanus, one from Pyæmia, and one from Actinomycosis.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 460, the number of males being 182 and females 278. The corrected death-rate was 1·33 per 1,000 for the whole Borough :—1·29 for Clapham, 1·43 for Putney, 1·66 for Balham, 1·43 for Streatham, 1·31 for Tooting, and 1·10 for Wandsworth.

The number of deaths in 1925 was 53 less than in 1924, but 10 more than in 1923.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 132.

863 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 880 in 1924. 594 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were fewer deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, the number being 534, compared with 596 in 1924. The number from Bronchitis was 315, compared with 327 in 1924, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 181, compared with 233 in 1924. Further particulars relative to Pneumonia are given on page 24.

The number of infants under two years of age who died from these diseases fell from 97 in 1924, to 60 in 1925.

Nine deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and with the nine deaths already mentioned from Puerperal Fever, gives a total of 18 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 3·6 per 1,000 births, compared with 5·4 in 1924.

154 deaths, 94 males and 60 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 135 in 1924.

196 deaths, 63 males and 133 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1924 was 204.

138 deaths were due to Violence, 94 of them being due to accident, 40 to suicide, and four to other forms of violence.

Inquests.

Inquests were held on 198 persons dying in the Borough, and on 118 Borough residents who died outside the Borough. The next Table shows the results of the findings of these inquests.

TABLE XVII.

Inquests.	Sub-Districts.						Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
Deaths from Natural Causes	25	21	25	20	18	40	149
Accidental :—							
Falls	3	—	2	3	6	8	22
Falls from a height ..	1	1	—	—	2	3	7
Falls from vehicles ..	2	1	3	1	1	2	10
Knocked down by motor vehicles	5	5	9	3	2	9	33
Knocked down by train ..	2	—	2	2	—	—	6
Scalds and burns ..	1	3	6	1	3	2	16
Deaths under anæsthetics	—	2	3	—	—	2	7
Drowning	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suffocation	2	—	—	—	1	1	4
Other	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Suicidal :—							
Drowning	—	1	1	3	—	1	6
Cut Throat	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Poisoning by :—							
Coal Gas	1	1	3	2	1	3	11
Nitrous Oxide Gas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrochloric Acid ..	—	—	2	—	1	2	5
Morphine	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Carbolic Acid	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lysol	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hanging	1	2	—	2	3	1	9
Gunshot Wounds	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Run over by train	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Fall from a height ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infanticide	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Open Verdicts :—							
Found dead	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Found drowned	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
Murder	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Execution	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	48	39	58	46	41	84	316

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, came into operation during the summer. These Regulations prohibit any person from entering into any employment in connection with a dairy if he knows he is suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract. They also empower the Local Authority to give notice to a person so suffering requiring him to discontinue his employment in the milk trade if he is in an infectious state.

One case was reported to the Public Health Committee under these Regulations and the man voluntarily severed his connection with the milk trade, the Council having found open-air employment for him in their service.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1925 was 643, as compared with 692 in 1924, 597 in 1923, 543 in 1922 and 637 in 1921. It is difficult to draw conclusions from these figures as to the prevalence of Tuberculosis in the Borough, for during the past five years, certain modifications in procedure have tended to increase the number of cases notified. These modifications are as follows :—

(a.) The various Regulations and Circulars issued by the Ministry of Health of recent years, by fostering closer co-operation between local medical practitioners and Tuberculosis Officers, have resulted in the notification of many cases which would not have been notified previously.

(b.) Since 1922 it has been the practice of the Tuberculosis Officer—when the sputum of a patient under the care of a medical practitioner is found to contain Tubercle Bacilli—to write to the practitioner requesting him to notify the case.

(c.) Since 1923 deaths from Tuberculosis—un-notified previously—have been included in the number of cases notified during the year.

The sources of information regarding the 643 new cases notified in 1925 were as follows :—

Primary notifications on Form A	..	..	569
Primary notifications on Form B	..	..	3
Primary notifications on Form C	..	..	2
Un-notified at death	..	..	47
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities	..	..	10
Naval and military notifications	..	..	12
TOTAL			643

Table XVIII.—in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health—gives details regarding the site of disease, sex and age grouping of these new cases ; also similar details regarding deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

TABLE XVIII.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pul-monary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pul-monary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year ..	3	1	3	4	1	—	3	4
1—5 ..	—	1	10	7	—	1	5	3
5—10 ..	12	10	10	10	—	1	4	5
10—15 ..	6	5	12	8	3	4	4	1
15—20 ..	13	31	4	9	8	14	1	2
20—25 ..	44	42	2	7	20	29	—	1
25—35 ..	73	66	8	5	29	37	1	2
35—45 ..	71	34	3	6	32	14	1	2
45—55 ..	47	19	4	1	24	9	2	1
55—65 ..	21	11	5	2	17	10	1	3
65 upwards ..	5	4	—	4	4	4	—	3
TOTALS ..	295	224	61	63	138	123	22	27

Table XIX. shows the number of new cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis classified according to the part of the body affected.

TABLE XIX.

Localisation of Disease.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Brain	27	13	14
Glands, Mesenteric	16	11	5
Glands, Cervical	36	12	24
Bones and Joints	33	19	14
Skin	6	3	3
General Tuberculosis	6	3	3
Other Parts	—	—	—
TOTALS	124	61	63

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 310—of whom 160 were males, and 150 females. Of the 310 deaths, 261 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 24 to Tuberculous Meningitis, 10 to Abdominal Tuberculosis and 15 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Table XX. gives details regarding the type of the disease, sex, and age grouping of these 310 deaths.

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 10 persons previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XX. for the following reasons :—

(a.) Six were certified as dying of diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(b.) Four had previously moved outside the Borough and died there, the deaths being credited to the areas in which death occurred.

TABLE XX.

Localisation.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	261	138	123
Brain	24	12	12
Glands Mesenteric	10	7	3
Glands Cervical	2	—	2
Bones and Joints	7	1	6
Skin	—	—	—
General Tuberculosis	6	2	4
Other Parts	—	—	—
TOTAL	310	160	150

The following Table gives figures for the last ten years showing both the number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 from Tuberculosis in the Borough.

It will be seen that the rate, though a little higher than in 1924, is about the average for the ten years.

TABLE XXI.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
No. of Deaths	320	339	368	288	257	331	286	269	244	261
Death Rate	1·02	1·12	1·22	·87	·75	1·00	·85	·80	·71	·75
OTHER FORMS :—										
No. of Deaths	76	85	87	54	58	59	57	50	50	49
Death Rate	·24	·28	·29	·16	·18	·18	·17	·14	·14	·15
TOTAL :—										
No. of Deaths	396	424	455	342	315	390	343	319	294	310
Death Rate	1·26	1·40	1·51	1·03	·93	1·18	1·02	·94	·86	·90

During the year 47 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The ratio of unnotified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 47 to 310.

Of the 47 unnotified deaths, 20 were certified from Institutions, 22 by private doctors, while in five cases Tuberculosis was discovered on post mortem examination. In the majority of cases the certifying doctor was asked for an explanation, but in no case was it considered necessary to take proceedings for wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

76 persons died within one month after notification, 107 within three months, and 139 within six months.

REGISTER OF NOTIFIED PERSONS.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924—which came into operation on 1st January, 1925—contained instructions regarding the register of notifications and the new quarterly returns to be compiled therefrom. The Ministry of Health Circular No. 549, dated December, 1924, put forward suggestions regarding the removal from the Tuberculosis Register of persons who may be regarded as “recovered” or “lost sight of.”

Table XXII. gives particulars regarding the numbers of notified persons on the Register since 1909. The figures for the years 1909 to 1920 are grouped together. The table shows the number of cases reported each year, the number who died, recovered, or were lost sight of, together with the number remaining on the Register at the end of each year. The letters “P.T.” signify Pulmonary Tuberculosis, while “N.P.T.” stand for Non pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Patients classified as “recovered” are those who have shown no evidence of active disease for at least five years.

TABLE XXII.

YEAR.	Cases reported.			Died.			Lost sight of			Recovered.			Remaining on Register.		
	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total
1909 to 1920 ..	7593	1700	9293	3398	552	3950	1673	279	1952	195	139	334	2327	730	3057
1921	490	147	637	337	59	396	206	39	245	82	35	117	2192	744	2936
1922	398	145	543	308	59	367	104	56	160	45	37	82	2133	737	2870
1923	463	134	597	269	50	319	192	46	238	212	73	285	1923	702	2625
1924	531	161	692	244	50	294	262	40	302	312	144	456	1636	629	2265
1925	509	134	643	260	50	310	79	53	132	167	36	203	1639	624	2263

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

(a.) MAIN DISPENSARY at 174, East Hill, Wandsworth, serves the areas Putney, Southfields, Fairfield, Springfield and North Clapham.

Sessions :— Monday : Morning and Afternoon.

Tuesday : Evening (7 p.m.), for those at work.

Thursday : Morning and Afternoon.

Saturday : Morning (for school children).

(b.) BRANCH DISPENSARY at 114, Gosberton Road, Balham serves the areas Streatham, Tooting, Balham and South Clapham.

Sessions :— Tuesday : Morning and Afternoon.

Thursday : Evening (7 p.m.), for those at work.

Friday : Morning.

VISITORS.—The three Tuberculosis Visitors have each a definite area in the Borough, and each patient is encouraged to attend the session during which the visitor is in attendance.

DISPENSING.—Treatment at the Dispensary, as distinct from diagnosis, consultation and general supervision, is limited to patients who are unable to obtain other adequate medical attendance.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—Since May, 1921, when Sanatorium Benefit ceased to be included among the benefits conferred by the National Insurance Act, the responsibility for the institutional treatment of all persons rests with the London County Council.

No. of patients treated in :—

(a.) Hospitals for observation	110
(b.) Sanatorium	207
(c.) Hospitals for Advanced Cases	15

— 332

As in former years there has been great difficulty in arranging institutional treatment for advanced cases.

There is still room for the provision of such beds as near as possible to the homes of such cases, so as to be readily accessible to their relatives.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Cases requiring special investigation without their admission to Hospital, are, as before, referred to St. Thomas's Hospital in accordance with the scheme inaugurated in 1913. The reports are of much value, and the scheme is now extended to include Artificial Light and X-Ray treatment. The arrangements with the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, for supplying refills to patients treated by the Artificial Pneumothorax method have been continued. 11 cases were treated during the year and 80 refills supplied. The total cost was £42.

The close co-operation between the Dispensary and the School Medical Service instituted by the London County Council has been continued.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to act as Medical Referees to the Ministry of Pensions and the Tuberculosis Visitors devote a considerable portion of their time to the visiting of discharged soldiers.

In March, 1925, the London County Council decided to put into operation, as an experiment for twelve months, a scheme—in co-operation with the Invalid Children's Aid Association—for :

(1.) The removal of children from heavily infected and overcrowded houses during the terminal stage of a dying case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the family.

(2.) The boarding out of children who are being discharged from Sanatorium, and whose houses are unsuitable and inimical to the maintenance of health.

This scheme was extended in July, 1925 to include :—

(3.) The boarding out of " weakly children " living under conditions likely to subject them to infection, and of children in suitable instances whose parents are under treatment for Tuberculosis.

The Orthopædic Section of the Clinic provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board at St. Margaret's Hospital, Kentish Town, is now available for the after care of patients who have received treatment for surgical Tuberculosis in the Board's institutions.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The agreement with the British Dental Hospital for providing dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, has been in force throughout the year. 27 patients received dental treatment and nine of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 82.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £11 1s. 6d., while the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £46 13s. 6d.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Under Section 3 of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, extra nourishment is granted on medical grounds as part of treatment. It is limited to the slighter cases of disease, where there is a reasonable probability that extra nourishment will increase the chances of recovery, or will enable the patient to remain at work, or to return to work at an early date. During the year under consideration 90 patients have been granted extra nourishment under the scheme at a cost of £98 14s. 11d. The scheme has been found to be of great help in the treatment of the types of patient mentioned above.

OPEN AIR SHELTERS.—Owing to the great demand for the three shelters owned by the Borough Council, approval was obtained for the purchase of two additional shelters.

DETAILS OF WORK DURING 1925.—Table XXIII. shows in the first column the number of cases under observation at the Dispensary at the beginning of the year ; then the number of new cases examined during the year ; and finally, the number of cases under observation pending diagnosis at the end of the year. The total number of cases thus dealt with is divided into three sub-groups, according as they have been found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs or of other organs, or free from Tuberculosis. These cases are all divided into groups according to whether adults or children, and also according to sex.

After giving the above details regarding all new cases, the Table deals with the contacts in a similar manner, and then with the insured persons.

TABLE XXIII.

Number of			Under observa- tion at the Dispens- ary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observa- tion at the Dispens- ary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before com- pletion of diagnosis.
						Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuber- culosis.		
						Pul- monary.	Non-Pul- monary.			
(a.) All persons (including “Contacts”)	Adults	M.	12	387	399	159	15	203	21	1
		F.	11	442	453	133	11	289	20	—
	Children under 15	M.	2	242	244	2	17	216	9	—
		F.	6	210	216	7	9	197	3	—
	TOTAL		31	1281	1312	301	52	905	53	1
(b.) “Contacts” (included in (a.)).	Adults	M.	—	66	66	10	—	56	—	—
		F.	—	98	98	6	—	92	—	—
	Children under 15	M.	—	105	105	—	1	104	—	—
		F.	1	101	102	2	1	99	—	—
(c.) Insured persons (included in (a.)).	{	M.	11	273	284	110	9	145	19	1
		F.	4	192	196	66	8	111	10	1

Table XXIV. gives further details of the year's work.

TABLE XXIV.

1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December, 1925	1272
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year :—	
Insured	3058
Uninsured	3486
3. Number of complete examinations of patients made ..	4034
4. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis	91
5. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months	51
6. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st	431
7. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year ..	87
8. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation	34
9. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients :—	
Insured	39
Uninsured	54
10. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients	321
11. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes	5153
12. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary ..	1711
13. Number of written reports made	5893

Table XXV. gives the numbers of new cases living in each of the five sub-districts, and shows on whose recommendation they made their first attendance.

TABLE XXV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Outside Borough.	Totals.
Public Health Department	58	44	115	128	141	—	486
Private Practitioners ..	69	29	104	84	172	—	458
Charitable Societies ..	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
Other Dispensaries ..	7	1	4	3	3	—	18
L.C.C. Schools ..	3	1	7	7	7	—	25
Ministry of Pensions ..	11	5	6	1	3	—	26
Existing Dispensary Patients ..	7	6	28	37	16	—	94
Other Sources ..	18	10	21	27	90	2	168
TOTAL ..	173	96	286	287	437	2	1281

TABLE XXVI.

Particulars relating to Discharged Soldiers attending at the Dispensaries.

	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.
Tuberculous	18	84	568
Non-Tuberculous	8	5	23
TOTALS ..	26	89	591

458 visits were made by the Dispensary Nurses in connection with these cases during the year.

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,281 new cases examined, 370 were contacts. 20 of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Below is shown the number of such examinations of sputum made at the Dispensary during the past five years.

Year.	Total No. of specimens examined.	No. of specimens sent by General Practitioners and St. James' Hosptl.	No. of specimens found to contain T.B.
1921 ..	1054	10	247
1922 ..	1310	484	260
1923 ..	1720	722	384
1924 ..	1789	1013	437
1925 ..	1711	1066	384

In addition, a considerable amount of chemical and bacteriological work is done at the Dispensary.

Care Committee.

CONSTITUTION.—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed by the Borough Council, and the Council's representatives on the Committee are : Councillors T. Harding, W. Farrar and J. Keall. The Tuberculosis Officers, and Tuberculosis Visitors, assist the Committee to the fullest possible extent and attend their meetings.

Mrs. Dixon, on ceasing to represent the Borough Council on the Committee, was elected as a co-opted member.

The following agencies, public and charitable, are represented :—

L.C.C. School Medical Service	Board of Guardians.
British Red Cross Society.	Soldiers and Sailors Help Assn.
London Insurance Committee.	United Services Fund.
War Pensions Committee.	Charity Organisation Society.
Invalid Children's Aid Assn.	Ranyard Nurses' Association.
Brompton Hospital.	St. Thomas's Hospital.

Several unattached members interested in Tuberculosis work are also co-opted.

The Officers of the Committee are :—

<i>Chairman :</i>	Councillor T. Harding.
<i>Vice-Chairman :</i>	Miss J. M. Duff.
<i>Hon. Secretary :</i>	Miss F. Walker.
<i>Hon. Joint Secretary :</i>	Mrs. Nicol.
<i>Hon. Treasurer :</i>	Mr. H. B. Harvey.

In April, 1925, the Committee lost the services of Miss Joan Smith as Hon. Secretary. However, they were fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss F. Walker, who had previously filled that position for several years. Miss Walker's long experience in social welfare work is a great asset to the Committee, and her appointment as Hon. Secretary was duly approved.

MEETINGS.—The Committee meet at 174, East Hill, on alternate Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

The Care Committee endeavours to improve the social and economic conditions of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. As most of the charitable institutions in the neighbourhood are represented on the Committee, much valuable advice and assistance can be given.

Special consideration is given to the following points :—

- (a.) The provision of extra nourishment.
- (b.) The provision of extra bed accommodation.
- (c.) Provision of open air shelters. (Five such shelters—the property of the Borough Council—have been in almost continuous use during the year).
- (d.) Removal of patient to friends and relatives in the country.
- (e.) The care of children and of the home during the absence of the mother or housewife.
- (f.) The provision of financial assistance to the family or patient.

When a patient is accepted by the London County Council for treatment in a residential institution under the Council's

Scheme, the Care Committee investigates the financial circumstances of the family in order to determine what sum can be contributed by the family towards the cost of the treatment. During the year the Committee has undertaken the assessment and collection of contributions in the cases of 456 patients (adults and children), the amount collected and remitted to the London County Council being £723 6s. 1d. The amounts of such assessments are subject to the approval of the County Council.

In addition to the patients visited by the Tuberculosis Visitors, 29 advanced cases have been visited regularly at their own homes by members of the Care Committee. Medical and Nursing requisites, *e.g.*, water beds, air and water cushions, bed rests, feeding cups, etc., have been acquired by the Committee gradually, and these articles are provided on loan to necessitous cases. Mrs. Glanville, on behalf of the Committee, has kept in touch with the Dispensary patients in St. James' Hospital, Balham. 64 of these cases have been visited regularly during the year, and such visits are greatly appreciated by the patients.

Articles of clothing have been supplied to patients in need of it; especially to the patients about to enter residential institutions.

Further efforts were made during the year to raise funds for the maintenance of beds for advanced cases of Tuberculosis at St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead. Through the instrumentality of Mrs. Nicol, the "Streatham New Players" Amateur Dramatic Society gave performances at the Congregational Church Hall, Streatham, and the amount of money raised by this means was £163. A Fete arranged by Streatham Park Lawn Tennis Club realised £17 4s. 7d. A variety of entertainments given by the Novices Society of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Wandsworth Common, contributed £30 8s. 6d. The proceeds of a concert given by the East Hill Congregational Church Orchestral Society amounted to £9 1s. 3d.; and a Jumble Sale realised £12.

As there is often great difficulty in arranging for institutional treatment under the London County Council's Scheme for very advanced cases who are too ill to be treated at home,

the beds maintained at St. Columba's Hospital by this voluntary fund have been of the greatest service. All patients treated in this home have been very grateful for the care and attention given to them. During the year 17 patients were nursed there for varying periods at a total cost of £294 12s.

Of these 17 patients admitted to St. Columba's Hospital, eight died, five were transferred to other institutions in an improved condition, two returned home, while two were still in Hospital at the end of the year.

By means of the same voluntary fund nine patients were given treatment at the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth, and other Convalescent Homes. The average period of convalescent treatment granted was 11 weeks.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitors are as follows :—

INFANT VISITING.—Infants are visited as soon as information of birth is received either from the Registrar or by notification, and they are revisited four times during the first year of life unless they are attending one of the Infant Welfare Centres, when the revisits are made by the Centre Superintendent.

It has not been found necessary to visit systematically all children between the ages of one and five, as they have been visited when infants, and many of them are kept under supervision at the Welfare Centre or by visits made by the Superintendents of the Centres. Further opportunities for keeping observation on these children and their homes occur when visits are made to the home for some other purpose, as for instance, for a case of infectious disease. Children known to be unhealthy are visited regularly.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—All cases of Puerperal Fever, Whooping Cough and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are visited on notification, as well as all known cases of Measles, and Diarrhoea in children under five. Cases of infectious disease above the age of five are dealt with by the male Sanitary Inspectors.

The Health Visitors visit the homes of mothers attending the ante-natal Centres in the Borough, as well as the homes of women who apply for admission to the Borough Council's Maternity Home, the General Lying-in Hospital, and the maternity ward of St. Thomas's and other Hospitals. Home visits are also made for investigating applications for milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

One of the Health Visitors is present at each Infant Welfare or ante-natal Clinic, and some of them attend the Welfare Com-

mittee meetings. They also pay periodical visits to the Crèches and homes for unmarried mothers and children.

Table XXVII. summarises the work of the Health Visitors during the year in the six divisions of the Borough. The total visits and revisits under each heading are given in the last two columns of the Table, and the work in connection with the Welfare Centres and Crèches in the lower part of the Table.

Table XXVIII. shows the work of the Health Visitors during 1925, compared with the previous five years.

TABLE XXVII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.	
							Visits.	Re-visits.
No. of Visits to : Infants under 1 year ..	1149	386	723	600	615	1585	5058	5728
Children : 1—2 years ..	13	—	3	22	3	2	43	1587
2—5 years ..	12	—	—	25	1	1	39	1505
Puerperal Fever	—	2	3	2	1	3	11	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	4	8	6	7	13	48	49
Pneumonia ..	—	—	1	3	—	4	8	7
Whooping Cough	207	150	105	171	117	566	1316	170
Measles ..	49	3	16	71	16	30	185	3
Diarrhœa ..	1	1	4	1	5	5	17	2
Ante-natal visits	230	28	103	97	64	171	693	417
Supply of milk ..	2	20	4	10	1	42	79	—
Miscellaneous ..	106	41	57	121	46	93	464	—
Ineffectual ..	684	355	435	718	348	911	3451	—
Total visits ..	2463	990	1462	1847	1224	3426	11412	—
Re-visits in each sub-district ..	2209	660	1730	1558	597	2720	—	9474
Attendances at Welfare Centres	146	173	124	143	168	207	961	—
Attendances at Ante-natal Centres	13	30	54	41	56	58	252	—
Health talks to mothers ..	52	20	33	56	58	34	253	—
Visit to Crèches ..	—	16	32	—	46	28	122	—
Committee meet- ings	1	15	—	—	33	5	54	—
TOTAL ..	212	254	243	240	361	332	1642	—

TABLE XXVIII.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
No. OF VISITS TO :						
Infants under 1 year ..	5211	4760	4521	4227	4323	5058
Children :						
1—2 years ..	149	179	169	119	72	43
2—5 years ..	298	151	145	94	76	39
Puerperal Fever	60	29	35	22	29	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	80	80	56	64	52	48
Pneumonia ..	82	58	159	31	21	8
Whooping Cough	356	467	444	650	675	1316
Measles ..	415	126	380	237	1060	185
Diarrhoea ..	14	41	5	11	10	17
Ante-natal visits	206	491	582	669	867	693
Supply of milk ..	3087	775	398	247	175	79
Miscellaneous ..	476	591	623	828	630	464
Ineffectual ..	2157	3019	2640	2393	2531	3451
Total visits ..	12591	10767	10157	9592	10521	11412
Attendances at Welfare Centres	516	626	620	608	673	961
Attendances at Ante-natal Centres	151	168	178	175	190	252
Health talks to mothers.. ..	119	138	153	163	141	253
Visits to Crèches	124	169	132	117	97	122
Committee meet-ings	137	149	89	67	53	54
TOTAL ..	1047	1250	1172	1130	1154	1642

Infant Visiting.

There were 4,881 births during the year and 3,961 of these, or 81·1 per cent., were visited, compared with 79·9 in 1924, 77·1 in 1923, 81·1 in 1922, and 77·2 in 1921.

Table XXIX. gives the particulars of the method of feeding of infants on the occasion of the initial visit and when revisited. Of 3,961 infants visited for the first time, 3,394 were entirely breast-fed, while 194 were fed partly on the breast and partly by other methods, and 373 were entirely bottle-fed.

On revisiting 2,390 infants were found to be fed entirely on the breast, 829 were partially breast-fed, and 1,367 were fed artificially.

TABLE XXIX.

		Clapham North.	Clapham South.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Infants visited ..	..	438	524	305	565	466	498	337	291	537	3961
Breast-fed ..	..	354	482	260	483	358	405	310	270	472	3394
Otherwise fed ..	..	84	42	45	82	108	93	27	21	65	567
Re-visits to infants ..	..	442	446	275	641	817	251	607	598	509	4586
Breast-fed ..	..	263	243	134	352	288	86	411	403	210	2390
Otherwise fed ..	..	179	203	141	289	529	165	196	195	299	2196

74 of the infants visited were born prematurely, and 41 were delicate from birth. The visits included 86 children who were born as twins and three cases of triplets.

It was found that in 1,478 of the births doctors had been in attendance, while in 1,461 the services of midwives had been utilised. 798 infants were born in hospitals and other institutions, and 223 in the Council's Maternity Home. One mother employed an unregistered woman.

Midwives and Nursing Arrangements.

The supervision of midwives is under the control of the London County Council, but there is full co-operation between the midwives and the Health Visitors. 41 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 10 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 26 private maternity homes in the Borough, eight of them being carried on by practising midwives.

Arrangements have been made with various nursing Associations in the Borough for their nurses to attend cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Infantile Diarrhœa, at my request, at a fee of 1s. 3d. per visit. 121 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 2,247 visits were made to them as shown in Table XXX.

TABLE XXX.

	No. of cases.	No. of visits.
Whooping Cough.. ..	10	119
Influenza	19	186
Pneumonia	85	1666
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	6	268
Measles	1	8
TOTAL	121	2247

The number of visits made by nurses in 1924 was 4,360, and the fall is due to the decrease in the number of cases of Pneumonia.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The nine Infant Welfare Centres established in previous years have continued to do excellent work throughout the year, and a new Branch Centre has been opened in Tooting.

Each Centre has a Medical Officer, who attends at each Infant or Ante-natal Clinic, together with a trained Superintendent who visits the homes of children and expectant mothers in addition to her duties at the clinics. The voluntary workers at all the Centres continue to render valuable assistance at the sessions and carry out all the work connected with the keeping of records, and the purchase and sale of food, drugs and clothing. They do no visiting.

It has been found necessary to hold a weekly session for infants, instead of one every fortnight, at the Branch Centre at Tooting, which is held at Lynwood Hall, Lynwood Road.

The Putney Park Centre severed its connection with the main Centre at Putney during the year, and is now a full Centre.

The following is a list of the Welfare Centres in the Borough, together with the hours at which the clinics are held :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.	CLINICS.	
	Ante-natal.	Infants.
CLAPHAM : Clapham Dispensary, Manor Street.	1st Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	Tuesdays and Wednes- days, at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
PUTNEY : 104, Felsham Road.	1st and 3rd Wednes- days in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays at 2 p.m. and Thursdays at 2.45 p.m.
PUTNEY PARK : Putney Park House, Dover House Rd.	None.	Fridays at 2 p.m.
BALHAM : 91, Bedford Hill.	1st and 3rd Fridays in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
STREATHAM : 37, Riggindale Road.	1st, 3rd and 5th Wed- nesdays in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
TOOTING : Fairlight Hall, Fairlight Road.	1st, 3rd and 5th Wed- nesdays in each month at 10 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Lynwood Road.	2nd and 4th Wednes- days at 10.15 a.m.	Thursdays at 10.15 a.m.
SOUTHFIELDS : St. Michael's Institute, Merton Road.	1st and 3rd Fridays in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays at 1.45 to 3.30 p.m.
FAIRFIELD : Fairfield Mission Hall, Fairfield Street.	None.	Thursdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD : Church Hall, Earlsfield Road.	2nd and 4th Tues- days in each month at 11 a.m.	Tuesdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.

The total number of new infants seen at the Centres during 1925 was 2,401, compared with 2,360 for the previous year, and the total attendances were 43,080. The number of visits paid by the Superintendents to infants decreased from 13,213 in 1924, to 12,977 in 1925.

Eight of the 10 Centres have ante-natal clinics and 629 cases were examined at these clinics, compared with 763 in 1924.

The following Tables give full particulars of the work at each Centre during the year.

TABLE XXXI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.		Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
						Fairlight	Lyn- wood Road				
New Cases, 1925	414	165	63	396	353	267	127	173	195	248	2401
Transfers to other Centres ..	14	10	—	49	39	5	2	—	5	15	139
Passed on to L.C.C.	480	—	—	241	40	320	—	—	26	315	1422
Total Attendances	7173	3827	1487	7277	5881	5682	1954	3340	3075	3384	43080
Ante-natal Cases	50	70	—	114	63	123	49	42	26	92	629
Ante-natal Attendances ..	146	215	—	478	220	253	199	172	—	217	1900
Nurses' Visits to Infants ..	1453	1369	503	2263	1196	2395	—	1111	762	1625	12677
Nurses' Visits to Ante-natal Cases	123	225	—	445	59	46	—	107	103	166	1274
No. of Sessions :—											
Infants	98	88	50	100	96	98	42	50	50	50	722
Ante-natal	12	25	—	42	27	23	23	24	—	24	200
Health Talks given	58	26	37	91	52	58	12	25	30	50	439

Day Nurseries.

The addresses of the four day nurseries in the Borough are as follows :—

Putney	..	Putney Crèche, 95, Lacy Road.
Tooting	..	Fairlight Hall Day Nursery, Fairlight Road.
Wandsworth..		Wandsworth Day Nursery and Training School, 14, Garratt Lane.
Balham	..	Balham Day Nursery, 22, Old Devonshire Road.

The day nurseries are voluntary institutions subsidised by Exchequer and Borough Council grants. Children are admitted whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, or who are ill, or who for any other reasonable cause are unable to look after their children. The parents' payments vary from 6d. to 1s. per day for one child, a reduction being made when more than one child from the same family is admitted, or when a child is admitted for half a day only.

The Putney, Wandsworth and Balham Day Nurseries are also training schools for nurses who intend to take up crèche work. They are admitted as probationers and remain for about a year, receiving practical and theoretical training. The matrons give courses of lectures, which the probationers are bound to attend, and an examination is held at the end of the course.

122 inspections of the crèches were made during the year by the Health Visitors.

The attendances were :—Putney, 5,004 ; Balham, 5,516 ; Tooting, 4,640 ; and Wandsworth, 5,667 ; a total of 20,827, compared with 22,732 in 1924.

Wandsworth Borough Memorial Maternity Home.

The following Table shows the number of admissions to the Home for the years 1921 to 1925, and the districts from which the cases were admitted.

The figures of admission during 1925 are low as the Home was closed in June in consequence of the occurrence of cases of breast abscess.

TABLE XXXII.

DISTRICTS.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Clapham	26	39	52	56	8
Putney	18	13	25	34	12
Balham	99	110	140	119	65
Streatham	34	41	38	48	24
Tooting	60	71	77	68	28
Wandsworth	95	116	120	111	61
Whole Borough ..	332	390	452	436	198
Outside the Borough ..	9	8	—	36	15
Total admitted	341	398	452	472	213

The full particulars of the work of the Home during 1925 are as follows :—

Total number of cases admitted 213
 Average duration of stay 15·09 days

Number of cases delivered by :—

(a.) Midwives 194
 (b.) Doctors 19

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife 68

(a.) Ante-natal .. 12
 Albuminuria 3
 Contracted pelvis 7
 Hæmorrhage 1
 No foetal heart sounds .. 1

(b.) During labour	..	28					
Prolonged labour	..	..	12				
Laceration	..	..	12				
Adherent placenta	..	..	3				
Retained placenta	..	..	1				
(c.) After labour	..	16					
Rise of temperature		..	13				
Hæmorrhage	...	..	2				
General weakness	..	..	1				
(d.) For infant	..	12					
Feebleness	..	..	8				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..		2				
Rise of temperature		..	1				
Swelling on shoulder		..	1				
Number of cases of puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	Nil			
Number of cases in which temperature rose above							
100·4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate	..	..	13				
Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	3				
Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," how-							
ever slight	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in							
the Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Number of maternal deaths with causes		..	..	Nil			
Number of foetal deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Still births	..	..	2				
Within 10 days of birth	..		6				

Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.

The Streatham Babies' Hospital, 39, Riggindale Road, is for the treatment of infants up to the age of five years. There are 18 cots, and the nursing staff consists of Matron, a Sister, two Assistant Nurses and three Probationers. A Visiting Medical Officer attends daily. The parents pay 10s. 6d. per week for their children, but necessitous cases are admitted free, or at a reduced fee, according to circumstances.

Medical practitioners can recommend cases for admission and attend them while in the Hospital.

104 infants were admitted in 1925, 56 from addresses in the Borough and 48 from outside the Borough. Most of the cases were infants suffering from Marasmus, Enteritis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and allied diseases.

The Borough Council pay an annual grant of £500 to this Hospital under their maternity and child welfare scheme.

There is one other large institution in the Borough for the accommodation of 60 children up to the age of five years.

There are five institutions or hostels in the Borough for the reception of expectant unmarried mothers, all in connection with rescue work. In two of them the mothers are admitted some months previous to the confinement, while in three they are admitted towards the end of pregnancy. In most of these homes the mothers are expected to remain some months after confinement.

Arrangements have been made for a medical man to attend at each hostel when necessary, and some of the infants attend the most convenient Infant Welfare Centre.

Convalescent Homes.

During the year 26 mothers were sent to Convalescent Homes, 24 of them taking their infants with them. Ten other children were also sent. Both mothers and children derived much benefit from the change of air.

Supply of Milk.

The Council decided on the 11th April, 1918, to supply, under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, milk free of cost to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age. This scheme came into force on the 1st May, 1918, and is now being operated in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circular 185, dated March, 1921.

During the year 712 families were supplied with milk under the above scheme :—160 in Clapham, 51 in Putney, 136 in Balham, 79 in Streatham, 86 in Tooting, 37 in Southfield, 79 in Fair-

field and 84 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £1,756 18s. 1d.

Women and children in receipt of milk under the Council's scheme are expected to attend the Welfare Centre during the time that the milk is being granted, though this rule is not enforced in cases where there is some very good reason for the mother's non-attendance.

There is little doubt that many mothers and children have benefited from the supply of free milk since the scheme was instituted. In many cases the milk granted has enabled nursing mothers to prolong the period of lactation, and the records kept at the Welfare Centres show good results in the health and general well-being of many infants.

Dental Treatment.

The teeth of mothers and children are examined as a routine by the Medical Officers at the Welfare Centres, and those requiring treatment are advised to attend at the Dental Clinic of the British Dental Hospital, 23, South Side, Clapham Common.

The modified arrangements made with the British Dental Hospital in 1923, have continued in force throughout the year, and all expectant and nursing mothers attending the Welfare Centres are eligible for treatment under the scheme, provided their financial circumstances are such as to preclude them from paying the full cost of treatment.

The Council makes a payment to the Hospital of 5s. per attendance, with an additional charge of 5s. for each case requiring nitrous oxide. A separate charge is made for dentures and patients are asked to contribute towards the cost of these according to their means.

134 cases availed themselves of these facilities during the year, 108 being women, and 24 children, and 305 attendances were made.

These arrangements for dental treatment are now similar to those for cases of Tuberculosis.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

The Sanitary inspection of the Borough is being carried out in accordance with the arrangements mentioned in last year's Annual Report.

Table XXXIII. gives a summary of the sanitary operations carried out in the Borough during the year.

During the year the number of drains which were tested was 1,770, and of these 545 were found to be in a defective condition. The drains of 90 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 756 premises, and in 150 of these damp courses were inserted.

11 privies and earth closets are known to be in existence in the Borough and all of these are in connection with tennis grounds. No conversions to water carriage system were carried out during the year.

It will be seen from this Table that 24 cases of overcrowding were abated. In addition to these many further instances of overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department, but owing to the shortage of housing accommodation it was not possible to remedy the conditions found.

TABLE XXXIII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Ballam.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired	439	240	566	387	575	1410	3617
2. Drains tested	166	121	153	357	131	842	1770
3. Drains cleansed or repaired	69	32	62	65	99	218	545
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired	152	116	308	116	160	450	1302
5. Soil pipes repaired	19	2	8	7	10	39	85
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired	48	29	49	21	45	182	374
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	73	20	36	45	39	122	335
8. Roof and gutters repaired	265	80	163	146	185	581	1420
9. Damp courses inserted	16	11	6	49	7	61	150
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied	94	75	50	176	78	283	756
11. Yards drained or paved	52	25	66	43	82	351	619
12. Dust bins provided or repaired	151	78	140	190	131	414	1104
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	41	23	13	17	5	140	239
14. Water supply reinstated	15	15	4	6	5	32	77
15. Defective fireplaces remedied	38	27	46	33	37	225	406
16. Defective coppers remedied	24	6	42	15	21	121	229
17. Cases of overcrowding abated	4	1	1	4	5	9	24
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved	1	—	10	5	2	10	28
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	38	5	21	28	5	27	124
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired	13	1	3	—	2	1	20
21. Animals improperly kept	3	—	5	7	3	12	30
22. Smoke nuisances	1	—	1	6	1	19	28
23. Other nuisances	111	49	15	34	40	238	487
TOTAL	1833	956	1768	1757	1668	5787	13769
No of preliminary notices served	779	369	747	787	851	2159	5692
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices	668	325	670	647	787	1816	4913
No. of statutory notices served	106	13	77	121	50	223	590
No. of statutory notices complied with	85	11	99	110	38	193	536

Table XXXIV. gives full details of the inspections carried out by the District Inspectors.

TABLE XXXIV.

					In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..	..	..	5948	15263	21211
House-to-house inspections	..	..	..	..	1820	6032	7852
Infective Diseases :—							
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..	..	2093	1532	3625
Measles	..	..	..	..	501	34	535
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	800	27	827
Other infective diseases	..	..	..	..	294	15	309
Verminous conditions	..	..	..	..	206	20	226
Bakehouses	..	..	..	No. of Premises 129	270	177	447
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	3	104	3	107
Piggeries	..	..	..	20	125	9	134
Factories, workshops, etc.	..	..	..	2101	2176	43	2219
Houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	294	278	563	841
Rag and bone stores	..	..	..	26	50	12	62
Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	162	717	23	740
Mews and stables	..	..	..	189	587	29	616
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	3674	228	3902
TOTAL INSPECTIONS					19643	24010	43653
Smoke observations	..	..	..	..	66	—	66
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	47	—	47

Underground Rooms.

There are 23 underground rooms in illegal occupation at the present time and notices have been served, but owing to the difficulty of other accommodation being obtained for the occupiers, no further action can be taken in the meanwhile.

Housing, ~~Town Planning~~, etc., Act. 1909. 1905.

All house-to-house inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are carried out as if these were inspections under Part IV. of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the results recorded on a special card which was drawn up in 1910 and has been in use since that date. Where nuisances are found, notices are served under the Public Health Act.

The results of these inspections are shown in Table XXXV. 1,820 inspections were made, compared with 1,672 in 1924, and nuisances were found in 1,527 of the houses, necessitating the service of sanitary notices.

TABLE XXXV.

WARDS.	No. of houses in-spected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN:—			
			One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards
Clapham North ..	40	40	27	55	25	12
Clapham South ..	59	52	6	6	15	41
Putney	113	45	3	10	41	66
Streatham ..	225	202	28	70	245	99
Balham	330	289	85	181	308	179
Tooting	312	241	6	8	11	345
Southfield ..	172	165	40	29	110	81
Fairfield	99	98	33	21	37	58
Springfield ..	470	395	118	120	406	251
WHOLE BOROUGH	1820	1527	346	500	1198	1132

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

80 applications for Certificates were received during the year. On inspection it was found that 79 of the premises were not reasonably fit for human habitation, and one was reasonably fit.

Of the 79 premises not reasonably fit, seven of them were put in a reasonable state of repair before the meeting of the Committee at which Certificates would have been granted.

Of the 72 premises in respect of which Certificates were granted, 66 were rendered reasonably fit during the year, and the remaining six are in hand.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of factories, workshops, workplaces and home-worker's premises is shown in Table XXXVI., together with the number of inspections made. The inspection of food premises are not included in this Table, but are shown in Table XL.

TABLE XXXVI.

Class of Works.	Number of Places on Register at end of 1925.	Number of Inspections, 1925.	Number of Notices 1925.	Number of Prosecutions, 1925.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	64	66	2	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	72	204	2	—
Other Factories	425	444	23	—
TOTAL	561	714	27	—
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	43	62	16	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	57	243	1	—
Other Workshops	927	945	44	—
TOTAL	1027	1250	61	—
Workplaces	273	285	18	—
TOTAL: Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.. ..	1861	2249	106	—
Home-workers' premises ..	369	417	26	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	2230	2666	132	—

Further details with regard to homeworkers' premises are given in Table XXXVII.

TABLE XXXVII.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					Outwork in unwhole-some premises		Out work in infected pre-mises.
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.			In-stan-ces.	No-tices served.	In-stan-ces.	
		Con-trac-tors.	Work-men.					
Wearing Apparel :—								
(1.) Making, etc. ..	52	57	213	31	26	26	17	
(2.) Cleaning and washing	2	6	3	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags and boxes ..	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	57	63	222	31	26	26	17	

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 607, and 143 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has increased by 16, and the number sent decreased by 13. 20 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error.

The number of notices sent to employers during the year was 31, and these had a most satisfactory result.

During the year 17 cases of infective diseases—two of Scarlet Fever, two of Diphtheria, four of Measles, one of Chicken-pox, and eight of Whooping Cough—were notified as having occurred in the homes of outworkers. In none of these cases was it necessary to make any order under Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act.

TABLE XXXVIII.
DETAILS WITH REGARD TO REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
(1)						(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	57
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	43
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	136
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	96
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	59
	Builders	..	..	..	..	46
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	71
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	40
	Other	..	..	..	..	479
Total number of workshops on Register						1027

TABLE XXXIX.
DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness ..	50	49	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	3	3	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	65	65	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	36	36	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
TOTAL	156	154	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

The whole of the work in connection with Food and the inspection of Food Premises is now carried out by three inspectors. Mr. T. Newell was appointed in May, 1925, Chief Inspector of the Food and Drugs Department, and he is responsible for all the work in connection with the taking of samples and other duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He also supervises the work of the other two inspectors, each of whom is responsible for the inspection of food premises in one-half of the Borough. The third inspector was appointed in 1925 as an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, owing to the extra duties involved when the Public Health (Meat) Regulations came into force.

The following Table gives the number of food premises and slaughter-houses in the Borough, and shows the number of inspections made, the notices served and prosecutions taken.

TABLE XL.

Premises.	Number of Places on the Register at end of 1925.	Number of in- spections, 1925.	Number of Notices, 1925.	Number of pro- secutions. 1925.
Dairies, milkshops and cow- sheds	252	637	—	—
Restaurant kitchens ..	232	390	—	—
Ice cream premises	336	487	—	—
Slaughter-houses	8	270	—	—
Butcher's shops	239	629	—	—
Greengrocers' shops	325	397	1	—
Fishmonger's shops	125	276	—	—
Fried fish shops	79	200	—	—
Markets and Stalls	49	3430	—	—
Other premises where food is prepared for sale ..	27	201	—	—
TOTAL	1672	6917	1	—

Milk Supply.

The milk supplied to this Borough during the past year has been of very good quality, the average milk fat content shown by the samples analysed was 3·59 per cent., compared with 3·65 per cent. in 1924.

There are at present 252 milk retailers and one cowshed on the register, and these have been inspected regularly during the year, the details being given in Table XL.

Meat.

There are no public abattoirs in this Borough, but eight private slaughterhouses are now in use. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into force on the 1st April and are being operated.

The Inspectors attended the slaughterhouses at the time of slaughtering on numerous occasions. During the year 271 visits were made and 1,603 carcasses examined. All these carcasses were sound. No application has been received for the marking of meat.

The meat on sale in the butcher's shops has also been inspected regularly. 629 visits being made for this purpose.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, came into operation on June 1st, 1925, but no incident calling for action under these Regulations has arisen during the year.

Unsound Food.

1 box of plaice ; 3 boxes of dabs ; 4 cases of dogfish ; 1 box of haddock ; 5 boxes of kippers ; 182 lbs. of soles ; 129 lbs. of mixed fish ; 7 lbs. of prawns ; 1 box of skate ; 1 box of skate wing ; 3 boxes of cod ; 4 boxes of fish roes ; 260 tins of condensed milk ; 1 crate of bananas ; 1 box and 30 lbs of apples ; 14 boxes of plums ; 4 crates of apricots ; 13 boxes of tomatoes ; and 20 lbs. of beef were condemned at the request of the owners, and the usual certificates granted.

Prosecutions in connection with Food.

There were no prosecutions during the year in respect of the sale of food, other than for adulteration.

Statement of Work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 2,000 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these 1,000 were purchased as official samples, while 1,000 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 36, or 3·6 per cent. of the official samples and 28 or 2·8 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 64, or 3·2 per cent. of the samples submitted.

Proceedings were instituted against the vendors of seven of the 36 samples taken officially. The total amount received in penalties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year amounted to £5, and the costs to £4 14s. 6d., making a total of £9 14s. 6d.

Table XLI. shows the total number of samples analysed, the number adulterated, and the percentage of adulteration for the last five years.

TABLE XLI.

Year.	Number analysed.	Number adulterated.	Percentage of adulteration.
1921 ..	1954	142	7·2
1922 ..	1989	102	5·1
1923 ..	2000	112	5·6
1924 ..	2000	91	4·5
1925 ..	2000	64	3·2

TABLE XLII.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, DURING 1925, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE ADULTERATED COMPARED WITH 1921, 1922, 1923, AND 1924.

				Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1921-1924.				No. of samples, 1925.		
				1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated
Bread	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Butter	..	..	..	—	2.6	1.3	0.6	401	7	1.7
Cheese	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	..	..	..	—	—	4.3	—	12	—	—
Coffee	..	..	..	—	2.2	—	—	37	2	5.4
Confectionery and Jam	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream and Preserved Cream	..	..	..	53.0	13.3	18.5	13.6	33	—	—
Flour	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Self-raising Flour	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Margarine	..	..	..	15.0	6.2	—	—	30	—	—
Milk	..	..	..	5.1	2.8	3.6	3.7	990	28	2.8
Separated Milk	..	..	..	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Dried Milk	..	..	..	—	—	6.6	—	5	—	—
Mustard	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Sugar	..	..	..	—	—	3.4	—	—	—	—
Tea	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	83.0	7.1	42.8	—	24	1	4.1
Spirits	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Drugs	..	..	..	9.1	20.1	13.0	14.7	88	4	4.5
Other Articles	..	..	..	14.0	12.4	11.6	1.0	309	22	7.1
ALL ARTICLES	..	..	..	7.2	5.1	5.5	4.55	2000	64	3.2

The following Table gives the number of formal and informal samples taken in each sub-district of the Borough, and shows the number taken per 1,000 of population, the number adulterated and the percentage of adulteration :—

TABLE XLIII.

	Informal Samples.			Formal Samples.			TOTAL.			
	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Number per 1,000 of population.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
Clapham ..	170	5	2.9	192	5	2.6	362	5.7	10	2.7
Putney ..	92	2	1.7	98	3	3.0	190	6.0	5	2.6
Streatham ..	289	8	2.7	290	10	3.4	579	5.2	18	3.1
Tooting ..	143	3	2.1	103	7	6.8	246	6.1	10	4.0
Wandsworth ..	306	10	3.2	317	11	3.4	623	6.2	21	3.3
Whole Borough	1000	28	2.8	1000	36	3.6	2000	5.8	64	3.2

Milk.

The following samples of milk were submitted for analysis :—

990 of whole new milk.

5 of dried milk.

24 of condensed milk.

Of these 28 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to Legal Standard. 22 contained extraneous water ; six were deficient in fat.

Proceedings were taken in six cases, and in 22 cases the Public Health Committee, after considering the amount of adulteration and the circumstances of the sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors, but to take further samples.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922 and 1923.

This Order came into operation on the 1st July, 1923, and provides for issue of licences for the production and sale of milk of different grades.

Licences were granted for the sale of Designated Milks as under :—

GRADE.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Certified	20	31	52
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	2	16	25
Grade A	—	13	19
Pasteurised	6	14	20

Samples of milk are procured in order to ascertain whether the bacteriological standard is being maintained, and the following Table shows the results of the examinations conducted during the last three years.

TABLE XLIV.

GRADES.	1923.			1924.			1925.		
	Samples taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.	Samples taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.	Samples taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.
Certified ..	20	6	30.0	26	2	7.6	50	29	58.0
Grade A (Tuberculin tested)	1	—	—	4	1	25.0	9	8	88.8
Grade A ..	—	—	—	8	1	12.5	10	5	50.0
Pasteurised	6	—	—	21	3	14.2	15	9	60.0
Total No. of samples examined	27	6	22.0	59	7	11.8	84	51	60.7

22 samples of milk were taken on delivery at various public institutions situated within the Borough. All of these samples were genuine.

67 samples were procured whilst in transit from the farmer to the retailer, the samples being taken when the milk arrived at various railway stations within the Borough, both at midnight and mid-day deliveries. One of these samples was reported against.

Two samples of milk were procured in the early morning from wholesale dealers during delivery to the retailer, and five samples were taken on delivery at private houses. These seven samples were genuine.

240 samples have been taken on Sundays, either in the early morning or at mid-day. Six, or 2·5 per cent. were reported as adulterated.

506 samples were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (5 to 7 a.m.) on week days, and of these 17, or 3·5 per cent. were reported against.

Report on Administration in connection with the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as "Preserved Cream."

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a pre- servative was reported to be present.
Milk	1019	Nil.
Cream	28	2

The two samples of Cream contained crystallised boric acid.

The vendors were warned, and further samples were taken and found correct.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservatives was correct :—

(1.) Correct statements made	..	..	5
(2.) Statements incorrect	..	..	0
			<hr/>
			5
			<hr/>

“Crystallised Boric Acid” was the only preservative found.

Determination of milk fat in Cream sold as “Preserved Cream” :—

(1.) Above 35 per cent.	..	..	5
(2.) Below 35 per cent.	..	..	0
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	5
			<hr/>

In each of these samples the provisions as to labelling were duly observed and no thickening substances were found in any of the samples.

Butter and Margarine.

401 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, and of these seven, or 1·7 per cent. were reported against.

30 samples of margarine were submitted for analysis and all were reported genuine.

Other Articles.

12 samples of apples were examined for the presence of arsenic and 10 of them were found to contain a small quantity of this substance.

The Public Analyst reports specially on this matter in his Annual Report on page 101 of this Report.

Further samples have been taken in 1926 and will be reported on in that year.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

24 samples of milk were examined under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Bacteriologist certified that one sample of “Certified” Milk contained Tubercle Bacilli. The facts were reported to the Ministry of Health.

During the last three years the results of the examinations of milk for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli were as follows :—

YEAR.	Number examined.	Number reported against.
1923	17	—
1924	26	2
1925	24	1

The results of these examinations show that it is difficult to treat milk so that the standard of bacteriological purity laid down in the Order can be obtained.

It will be seen that of the 50 samples of "Certified" Milk examined in 1925 no less than 29 or 58 per cent. were reported against, while eight out of nine samples of "Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk contained excessive numbers of bacteria. The other grades were equally unsatisfactory.

The Minister of Health was notified of the result of each sample taken and sent Inspectors to the farms at which the milk was produced.

The Council's Food Inspectors also assisted the local dealers in endeavouring to trace the reason that so many samples were reported against, new methods of cleansing bottles and utensils were adopted and the sterilisers overhauled. This had the effect of producing better results.

During the year 17 samples of ordinary milk were examined bacteriologically. Eight of these were procured at Hospitals and nine in course of transit to the retailer. Three were reported as containing an excessive number of bacteria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 2,395 bacteriological examinations were made at the Lister Institute.

The following Table shows the number of examinations in each sub-district and for the whole Borough, also the disease for which the examination was made, and the result of such examination.

TABLE XLV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
Negative	393	163	190	239	214	731	1930
Positive	73	33	21	70	53	140	390
ENTERIC FEVER :—							
<i>Blood :</i>							
Negative	1	4	5	17	2	2	31
Positive	—	1	1	11	—	1	14
<i>Fæces and Urine :</i>							
Negative	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Positive	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS :—							
Negative	2	3	1	2	2	5	15
Positive	2	—	1	1	1	1	6
TOTAL	471	204	219	349	272	880	2395

Examinations of Sputum made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary are not included in the above figures.

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infectious disease was 3,387 :—476 in Clapham, 276 in Putney, 550 in Balham, 518 in Streatham, 465 in Tooting, and 1,102 in Wandsworth.

Three public and three private elementary schools were also disinfected for infectious diseases.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 104 children, stated to be in a verminous condition, were forwarded to me by the Medical Officer, Education Department, London County Council, and the homes were visited by the Inspectors. In 73 cases the body and clothing also were said to be verminous.

These children were cleansed by the officials of the London County Council at the Cleansing Station under the supervision of that Authority.

20 adults were given baths at the Council's Disinfecting Station on account of suffering from Scabies.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

During the summer months certain ponds, streams and areas of stagnant water were treated by spraying with paraffin, with the object of destroying the larvæ of mosquitoes. Owners of land abutting on the River Wandle co-operated in this work by cutting down rank vegetation which overhung the banks of the River and favoured the breeding of these insects.

Chloride of lime was used for sprinkling horse manure in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ of flies. A total of £10 15s. 9d. was spent in materials used in work of this nature.

The work in connection with the eradication of crickets at the Council's Destructor referred to in last year's Report was continued during the year and large numbers of these insects were destroyed. As a result of this work a great improvement has been effected.

Statement of Work done under the Rag Flock Act, 1911.

20 visits to workshops were made by the Inspector, and the materials used for bedding and upholstery were examined.

10 samples of rag flock were procured and submitted for analysis, one of which was reported against as not conforming with the required standard of cleanliness.

10 certificates have been issued in respect of the sterilisation of materials used in the manufacture of rag flock for export.

Water Supply—Cutting-off Notices.

During the year, 71 notices with respect to 79 premises were received from the Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 51 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, in 11 in consequence of defects to the supply service, and in 17 because the premises were empty.

Mortuaries.

The Mortuaries in Clapham, Streatham and Wandsworth have been visited several times during the year, and the Bye-laws and Regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In Clapham, seven bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham 12, and in Wandsworth 87, of which 40 were from Wandsworth, 23 from Putney, 16 from Tooting and eight from Battersea—a total of 106.

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 162 ; 29 in Clapham, 20 in Putney, 10 in Balham, 31 in Streatham, 11 in Tooting and 61 in Wandsworth. 740 inspections were made during the year, and three notices, chiefly for cleansing, were served and complied with.

Ambulance Service.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board provide a free ambulance service for the removal of cases of infectious disease, and for other cases on payment. The London County Council provide a free accident service, and has now arranged with the London Ambulance Service, the St. John's Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society for the conveyance of parturient women to maternity hospitals at any hour of the day or night.

Removal and Collection of House Refuse.

The method of removal and collection of refuse in the Borough is a combined system of mechanical and horse traction carried out by contract. The collecting wagons are hauled from house to house by horses, and when full are drawn up mechanically on to a motor carrier which takes the refuse to the place of disposal. An empty wagon is left to replace the full one.

The Contractor has the use of the Council's Destructor, and about two-thirds of the refuse is dealt with at the Destructor where it is sorted and sifted. Part of the sifted refuse is removed and part is burnt in the Destructor furnace. The remaining third of the house refuse is taken down the Thames by barge from two riverside wharves in the Borough, and disposed of below Barking.

STAFF.

Details of the staff of the Department in December, 1925, are given below. All are whole-time officers with the exception of two of the mortuary keepers. Officers to whose salary no contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants are marked with *.

Medical Officer of Health . . F. G. Caley, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer . . A. W. Forrest, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant M.O.H. and Assistant Tub. Officer . . J. J. MacDonnell, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Dr. Forrest devotes one-half of his time to general Public Health duties in the Department, and for the other half is employed as Tuberculosis Officer. Half of his salary ranks for grant under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Dr. MacDonnell devotes the whole of his time to duties in connection with Tuberculosis and the whole of his salary ranks for grant under that scheme.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
SANITARY INSPECTORS:—				
B. Nurcombe ..	Sept. 1899	R. San. Inst.	No	Five
W. G. Crabbe ..	Dec. 1891	„	No.	Six
A. J. Weeks ..	Dec. 1892	„	No	Four
R. Brown ..	June, 1893	„	No	Five
A. W. Browne ..	Aug. 1898	„	Yes	One
H. E. Brown ..	Mar. 1902	„	Yes	One
A. E. Vickers ..	Dec. 1919	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
H. T. Lambert ..	Dec. 1919	„	Yes	Two
F. Haworth ..	June, 1920	„	No	—
J. A. Sands ..	July, 1920	„	No	One
E. J. Edwards ..	Sept., 1924	„	No	—

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
CHIEF INSPECTOR : T. Newell ..	Mar., 1900	R. San. Inst.	Yes	Six
INSPECTOR : A. G. Patterson	June, 1925	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
ASST. INSPECTOR : E. V. Roots ..	Nov., 1925	„	No	—

HEALTH VISITORS.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Certificates held.			
		Sanitary Inspector.	Health Visitor.	Trained Nurse.	C. M. B.
HEALTH VISITORS :—					
Miss D. S. Collins ..	Mar., 1913	Yes	Yes	No	No
„ E. K. Woods ..	Feb., 1916	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
„ R. M. Watling ..	May, 1922	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
„ E. G. Hoare ..	Aug., 1924	No	No	Yes	Yes
„ I. M. Pullar ..	Aug., 1924	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
„ P. L. Luff ..	May, 1925	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS:					
Miss P. G. Moores ..	April, 1915	No	Yes	Yes	No
„ E. E. Merron ..	Sept., 1918	No	No	Yes	No
„ M. Dean ..	Jan., 1924	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

CLERICAL STAFF.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
*A. E. Cooper ..	Nov., 1897	Senior First Class Clerk	San. Insp. and four others.
*F. Bray	Oct., 1903	First Class Clerk	San. Insp. and six others.
*P. C. Clark ..	Nov., 1903	Second Class Clerk	One other.
*F. A. Eustace ..	Nov., 1912	Second Class Clerk	One other.
†E. Hunt	Mar., 1913	Second Class Clerk and Dispenser	One other.
Miss C. Wellings ..	May, 1921	Second Class Clerk	—
†Miss H. G. Wright	July, 1925	Third Class Clerk	—
*P. O'Grady ..	Nov., 1925	„	—
*R. H. Chandler ..	Dec., 1925	„	—
†Miss D. E. Kilsby	Nov., 1925	„	—
*L. L. Parrini ..	May, 1923	Office Boy	—
*C. F. Standish ..	July, 1924	Youth, Food and Drugs Dept.	San. Insp.

†Employed at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Disinfecting Station.

*J. Bond, Engineer.

Nine Disinfecting Attendants.

Mortuaries.

One whole-time and two part-time mortuary keepers.

Miss E. B. Henderson, Health Visitor, resigned on the 30th May, after $5\frac{3}{4}$ years' service under the Council in that capacity.

Mr. C. W. Idle, Sanitary Inspector, resigned on the 30th May, after $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' service.

Mr. A. G. Patterson was appointed as Sanitary Inspector in June.

Mr. L. H. Pearson, Third Class Clerk at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, resigned on the 30th September, after $5\frac{1}{2}$ years' service.

Mr. E. V. Roots was appointed as Assistant Sanitary Inspector in November.

Miss D. E. Kilsby, Miss H. G. Wright, and Messrs. R. Chandler and P. O'Grady were appointed as Third Class Clerks in November.

The services of the Staff at the Maternity Home have been dispensed with as the Home is now closed except the gardener-attendant, who is acting as caretaker of the building.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which the Staff generally have carried out their duties.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. G. CALEY.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a.) Total	.. .. .	925
(i.) By the Local Authority	.. .. .	41
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	884
[By the Borough Council since 1919	.. .. .	779

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1.) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	11940
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	.. .. .	1820
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	Nil
(4.) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. .	5692

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	4913
---	---------	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
--	---------	-----

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :— | |
| (a.) By owners | Nil |
| (b.) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |
| (3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1.) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 590 |
| (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :— | |
| (a.) By owners | 536 |
| (b.) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1.) Number of representatives made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. | 1 |
| (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 2 |
| (3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (4.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. | Nil |
| (5.) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
36, Wimbledon Road, Wandsworth	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	—
2, Crichton Street, Clapham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
40, Nursery Street, Clapham ..	Ditto	Summons withdrawn Freeholder undertook to carry out the work	—	—
230, Cavendish Road, Balham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	5 0
50, Fernlea Road, Balham ..	Ditto	Convicted	20 0	—
42, Hazelhurst Road, Balham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
44, Hazelhurst Road, Balham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
	Failing to provide dustbin ..	Convicted	40 0	—
78, Blackshaw Road, Tooting ..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, work having been done	—	2 0

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—*continued.*

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
53, Werter Road, Putney ..	Absence of a proper and sufficient supply of water	Order made for abatement of nuisances	s. d. —	s. d. 21 0
	Nuisances	Non-compliance with Order ..	100 0	42 0
		Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
68A, Leigham Court Road Streatham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
	Failing to provide dustbin ..	Convicted	40 0	—
88, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	10 6
31, Union Road, Clapham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	5 0
17, Crealock Street, Wandsworth	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
17A, Crealock Street, Wandsworth	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Convicted	60 0	—
41, Dempster Road, Wandsworth	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	40 0

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—*continued.*

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
Garratt Lane, Wandsworth ..	Escape of offensive and noxious effluvium and vapour from works	Dismissed on payment of costs	s. d. —	s. d. 40 0
97, Gaskarth Road, Balham ..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	21 0
14-26, Leveson Street, Streatham	Ditto	Summons dismissed, the work having been done	—	—
176, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth. .	Absence of a proper and sufficient supply of water	Order made for abatement of nuisance.	—	21 0
133, Heath Road, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	10 6
12, Mill Lane, Streatham ..	Ditto	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	42 0
			£13	£19 6 0

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the work done in the Borough of Wandsworth under
the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

To the Wandsworth Borough Council.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith we have pleasure in submitting our report of the work performed by us under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year 1925.

In all 2,000 samples were submitted under the Acts, of which 1,000 were taken with the necessary formalities required by the Acts and 1,000 procured informally.

Below will be found a statement showing the nature of the samples submitted, and the results of analysis :—

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Bread	—	6	6	—	—	—
Butter	3	398	401	1	6	7
Cocoa	—	12	12	—	—	—
Coffee	—	37	37	—	—	—
Cream	—	28	28	—	2	2
Cream, Preserved ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Flour	—	6	6	—	—	—
Flour (Self raising)	—	6	6	—	—	—
Margarine	—	30	30	—	—	—
Milk	989	30	1019	28	—	28
Mustard	—	6	6	—	—	—
Tea	—	16	16	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	24	24	—	1	1
Spirits	—	7	7	—	—	—
Drugs	1	87	88	1	3	4
Other Articles ..	7	302	309	6	16	22
TOTAL ..	1000	1000	2000	36	28	64

Grouped above as "Milk" the following samples were submitted :—

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Milk	989	1	990	28	—	28
Milk, condensed (Full Cream) ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Milk, condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	18	18	—	—	—
Milk, dried ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	989	30	1019	28	—	28

The details of samples submitted under Drugs are given below :—

DRUGS.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Borax, powdered ..	—	19	19	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	9	9	—	1	1
Glauber Salts ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Linseed, crushed ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ointment, sulphur ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Ointment, zinc ..	—	4	4	—	1	1
Powder, Gregory ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Powder, Seidlitz ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Rochelle Salts ..	1	6	7	1	1	2
Sulphur, Liver of ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sulphur, Milk of ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Tincture of Rhubarb ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1	87	88	1	3	4

Comprised under "Other Articles" the following samples were examined :—

OTHER ARTICLES.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Almonds, ground ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Apples	6	6	12	6	4	10
Baking Powder ..	—	18	18	—	—	—
Blanc Mange powder	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cake	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake, Powder ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cakes, Sponge ..	1	6	7	—	1	1
Candied Peel ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Currants	—	3	3	—	—	—
Custard Powder ..	—	21	21	—	—	—
Fat	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fish Paste	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ginger, ground ..	—	14	14	—	—	—
Honey	—	19	19	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	23	23	—	1	1
Lard	—	61	61	—	—	—
Lemonade powder..	—	18	18	—	2	2
Meat Paste	—	8	8	—	—	—
Mince Meat	—	6	6	—	1	1
Oats, crushed ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	18	18	—	—	—
Pea Flour	—	5	5	—	—	—
Peas, canned ..	—	3	3	—	2	2
Pepper	—	7	7	—	—	—
Pudding powder ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Raisins	—	4	4	—	4	4
Rice	—	22	22	—	—	—
Sherbert	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sultanas	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soup powder ..	—	10	10	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7	302	309	6	16	22

The nature and extent of the adulteration detected in the Formal samples submitted is shown in the following table :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
508	Milk	15 % Fat deficient.
9	Ditto	3½ % Extraneous water.
535	Ditto	7 % Fat deficient.
50	Ditto	16 % ditto
55	Rochelle Salts	100 % Sodium Tartrate.
152	Milk	4 % Extraneous water.
167	Ditto	10 % ditto
693	Ditto	3½ % ditto
696	Ditto	7 % ditto
697	Ditto	7 % ditto
181	Ditto	2 % ditto
258	Ditto	2 % ditto
291	Ditto	2 % ditto
325	Ditto	1½ % ditto
353	Ditto	2½ % ditto
360	Ditto	1½ % ditto
362	Ditto	2½ % ditto
365	Ditto	2½ % ditto
367	Ditto	3 % ditto
368	Ditto	2 % ditto
369	Ditto	7 % ditto
372	Ditto	4½ % ditto
387	Ditto	1½ % ditto
401	Ditto	1½ % ditto
402	Ditto	2 % ditto
450	Ditto	3½ % ditto
470	Ditto	16 % Fat deficient.
812	Butter	30 % Margarine.
964	Milk	4 % Fat deficient.
994	Ditto	4 % ditto
995	Apples	1-200 grain Arsenic per lb.
996	Ditto	1-500 grain ditto
997	Ditto	1-100 grain ditto
998	Ditto	1-200 grain ditto
999	Ditto	1-200 grain ditto
1000	Ditto	1-200 grain ditto

Below will be found a Table setting out the nature of reports issued in respect to informal samples adversely reported upon :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
13	Rochelle Salts	Consists of Sodium Tartrate.
42	Cream of Tartar	Contains excess of Lead.
107	Zinc Ointment	Deficient in Zinc Oxide.
663	Tinned Peas	Coloured with Copper Sulphate.
664	Ditto	Ditto
667	Cream	Contains Boric Acid.
674	Ditto	Ditto
196	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid.
734	Lemonade Powder	Made with Tartaric Acid.
735	Ditto	Ditto
754	Ice Cream	Contains Boric Acid.
349	Fat	Contains a trace of Copper.
448	Butter	Contains Margarine.
499	Ditto	Ditto
778	Ditto	Ditto
787	Ditto	Ditto
794	Ditto	Ditto
800	Ditto	Ditto
940	Sponge Cakes	Contains Boric Acid.
959	Apples	Trace of Arsenic on Surface.
960	Ditto	Ditto
961	Ditto	Ditto
962	Ditto	Ditto
971	Raisins	Contains Sulphur Dioxide.
972	Ditto	Ditto
973	Ditto	Ditto
974	Ditto	Ditto
978	Mince Meat	Contains Salicylic Acid.

Milk Composition.

We herewith append a Table setting out the average composition of the Milks examined and found genuine during each month of the year.

Month.	No. Genuine.	Average Composition.		
		Total Solids.	Milk Fat.	Non-fatty solids.
January	88	12.31 %	3.52 %	8.79 %
February	36	12.39 %	3.53 %	8.86 %
March	78	12.20 %	3.52 %	8.68 %
April	26	12.31 %	3.53 %	8.77 %
May	112	12.26 %	3.51 %	8.75 %
June	87	12.23 %	3.54 %	8.69 %
July	112	12.46 %	3.61 %	8.85 %
August	88	12.33 %	3.61 %	8.72 %
September	139	12.45 %	3.61 %	8.84 %
October	54	12.53 %	3.65 %	8.88 %
November	102	12.70 %	3.79 %	8.91 %
December	40	12.53 %	3.66 %	8.87 %

From the above statement it will be seen that the average composition of the 962 genuine milks submitted during 1925 was as follows :—

Total milk solids	..	..	..	12.41 %
Milk fat	..	..	..	3.59 %
Non-fatty solids	..	..	..	8.82 %

It is most satisfactory to be able to report that in none of the 990 samples of Milk submitted was a preservative found to be present, nor had any samples been coloured.

The percentage of adulteration in all samples of Milk examined amounted to only 2.83 ; whilst if the figures reported are considered in detail it will be noticed that in only 8 of the 28 adverse reports issued, did the departure from standard exceed 5 %. Thus the serious adulteration amounted to only 0.81 per cent., an excellent proof of the satisfactory nature of the milk supply in the Borough.

Cream.

Thirty-three samples of Cream were procured informally and submitted for analysis ; of these 5 were sold in containers declaring the presence of preservative, and in 28 cases no such declaration was made. Of the latter, two samples were found to contain a boron preservative, whilst none of the five of the declared samples was found to contain preservative in excess of that stated upon the label.

As no formal samples of Cream were submitted in respect to the two cases mentioned above, it is to be presumed that our reports, on further informal samples procured from the same source, satisfied the Food Inspector that the vendors were not making a practice of selling preserved cream as unpreserved.

Butter.

In all, 401 samples of Butter were submitted for analysis during the year and of these 7, or 1.7 per cent. were returned as adulterated as containing Margarine. In no case was excess of moisture or preservative reported. Of these 401 samples, 128,

or 31·9 per cent. were found to be free from preservative, other than common salt, whilst the remaining 273 samples, or 69·1 per cent. contained a boron preservative, but, as stated above, in no case did this exceed the maximum permissible, namely 0·5 per cent. when expressed as crystallised Boric Acid.

Vinegar.

One informal sample was found to be slightly deficient in Acetic Acid.

Drugs.

Of the 88 samples of Drugs examined during 1925, four, one formal and three informal, were adversely reported upon.

In one case, that of Cream of Tartar, a slight excess of Lead over the maximum permissible (20 parts per million) was detected, whilst two samples of Rochelle Salts were found to consist entirely of Sodium Tartrate. Both these samples (one formal and one informal) were procured from the same vendor.

Rochelle Salts should be the double tartrate of Sodium and Potassium.

One informal sample of Zinc Ointment proved, on analysis, to be deficient in Zinc Oxide.

Other Articles.

Seven samples of Sponge Cakes were examined, and in one case Boric Acid was found to be present. This preservative is introduced into the Sponge Cakes by the use of liquid eggs in their manufacture.

A formal sample was procured in respect to this sample, but no preservative was discovered in this.

Twenty-three samples of Ice Cream were submitted for analysis, and it is satisfactory to note that in only one case was the presence of preservative detected.

One informal sample of Fat in respect to which a complaint had been received, was found to contain a minute trace of Copper.

LEMONADE POWDER should, in our opinion, be compounded with Citric Acid, and this we found had been the practice in 16

of the 18 samples of this article submitted, whilst analysis of the remaining two samples proved that Tartaric Acid had been employed.

Of the six informal samples of Mincemeat examined, one was found to contain Salicylic Acid as a preservative.

All four informal samples of Raisins were found to contain Sulphur Di-oxide, but the amount of this preservative present could not be considered injurious.

During the late period of the year, the Ministry of Health drew attention to the fact that Arsenic had been discovered on certain imported Apples. As a consequence, 12 samples, six formal and six informal, were procured for analysis and it is disconcerting to note that in only two cases was the fruit found to be free from this contamination.

Arsenic finds its way into the apples as a consequence of spraying the fruit, to protect it against the ravishes of the Codling Moth. This practice is carried out in this country before the fruit is formed, but in America, a second spraying is said to be made when the fruit is in an advanced state of development, and should there be lack of rain between the time of this spraying and the harvesting of the apples, a portion of the insecticide remains on the surface, especially around the calyx and stalk.

In no case did we find more than 1-100 grain Arsenic per pound of Apples, but the public would be well advised to wash all imported Apples thoroughly before using them as food.

It will be seen that the adulteration during the year amounted to 3·6 per cent. in the case of Formal samples examined, 2·8 per cent. in Informal samples and 3·2 per cent. in all samples submitted.

We have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

A. H. M. MUTER, F.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

CHARLES A. HACKMAN, F.I.C.,
Additional Public Analyst.

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